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No. 948



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PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO GUINEA DEEMED FRUITFUL

Communiqué Stresses Mideast Peace

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Conakry, Nov. 10:--Guinea and Bangladesh have reaffirmed that the "total and unconditional withdrawal" of Israel from the Arab occupied territories including Jerusalem could only help establish enduring peace in the Middle East, reports BSS.

The Joint Communiqué issued Sunday at the end of the 2-day state visit of President Ziaur Rahman to Guinea also mentioned the restoration of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinians including their right to have an independent state in their own homeland as the basis for the peace.

The Presidents of the two countries viewed with grave concern the alarming escalation of Israeli aggression against Arabs and the Palestinians in flagrant defiance of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and world bodies.

The two leaders also expressed their "profound satisfaction" at the outcome of the deliberations of the summit level three-Member Committee held in Rabat last week with King Hasan-II, the third member, presiding over the conference.

The leaders reiterated their determination to cooperate closely for the speedy realisation of the objectives of the Jerusalem Committee--the liberation of the holy city for its restoration to Arab and Islamic sovereignty.

President Sekou Toure lauded the efforts of President Ziaur Rahman for "peace, stability and harmony among nations in South Asia and also his recent initiative for a forum for South Asian cooperation".

They expressed their "deep anguish and dismay" at the continuing fratricidal hostilities between Iran and Iraq and appealed to them for an immediate cessation of hostilities. They called for an amiable just and honourable solution to disputes.

The two leaders expressed their Governments' strong and unequivocal opposition to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and hegemonism in any form or manifestation and condemned South Africa's apartheid policy and her aggression against neighbouring countries.

They reiterated their "complete solidarity with the brotherly peoples of Africa" in their heroic struggle to wipe out the remaining vestiges of colonialism and for transfer of power from the minority racist regimes to the "true" representatives of the peoples of Namibia and Azania.

The two Presidents reiterated the need for strengthening the base of world peace and security through strict adherence to the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all nations and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

They reiterated their call for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan to allow creation of conditions in which the Afghans would be left free to determine their own destiny without any external interference or intervention.

The two leaders also emphasised the need for restructuring the existing world economic order and for the establishment of a new international economic order on a priority basis based on equity and justice.

Free Jerusalem Urged

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Conakry, Nov 10:--President Ziaur Rahman has made a strong plea for larger unity of the Muslims in the world to face the challenge thrown by Israeli occupation of Arab lands and "illegal" annexation of Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist state, cables BSS Special Correspondent Sved Mozammel Huq.

Both Bangladesh and Guinea will work in close cooperation for the liberation of Jerusalem and the just Arab cause, the President told receptions during his two-day visit to Guinea which ended last night. He is the first Bangladesh head of state to pay state visit to a black African country.

President Zia said the welcome he was given in Guinea was the demonstration of their "sincere love and friendship for the people of Bangladesh" and added both the nations share same goal, the economic welfare of the masses.

Referring to Israeli aggression on the Arabs, the President said their actions should be an ele-opener to all the Islamic countries. [as published] "Muslims should unite and I assure you Bangladesh and Guinea will work together for the liberation of Jerusalem".

President Zia called Guinea a great friend of Bangladesh and said both the countries suffered exploitation under foreign rule. It is time to crush imperialism and hegemonism to build the economics with our own resources, he added.

President Sekou Toure pledged solidarity with Bangladesh and said they together would fight against imperialism, colonialism; neo-colonialism in all their manifestations for world peace, and stability and the development of the Third World countries.

The leader of the West African country, nearly double the size of Bangladesh called President Zia a great leader and a hero of national liberation. "We

want to express solidarity and unity with Bangladesh and would always remain friends," he added.

At Kankan reception President Toure's Minister for Local Government in his address of welcome said President Zia was a great leader of the Islamic movement and recalled his contribution to the cause of the Muslim world.

Cooperation with Guinea

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Nov 80 p 1

Guinea and Bangladesh have agreed to take measures to "step up" the economic, cultural, education and technical cooperation between the two countries and decided to hold "at an early date" meeting of the Joint Ministerial Commission, reports BSS.

This was stated in the Joint Communique issued Sunday at the end of the two day state visit of President Ziaur Rahman to the Republic of Guinea. President Zia had arrived in Dacca after attending the first meeting of the summit level Jerusalem Committee in Rabat Morocco.

The communique said during the visit, the two Presidents held discussions on a wide range of bilateral, regional and international matters of mutual interest. The official talks were also held between the delegations of the two countries.

The Joint Ministerial Commission will identify the "mutually beneficial areas of cooperation. In the meantime, the two leaders agreed to bilateral cooperation for production of jute goods in Guinea through a joint venture.

President Sekou Toure of Guinea praised the efforts of the people of Bangladesh for national development under the "wise and dynamic leadership" of President Ziaur Rahman and lauded his contribution to world peace and stability.

In the field of bilateral cooperation, the two leaders also agreed to the exchange of teachers, students and cultural delegations. Guinea evinced keen interest in securing skilled and semi-skilled manpower from Bangladesh.

President Zia also extended an invitation to President Sekou Toure to visit Bangladesh again which the Guinea leader accepted. President Toure visited Bangladesh last month and President Zia's to Guinea was the return visit.

Meanwhile, President Ziaur Rahman has extended an invitation to President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea to visit Bangladesh again, Foreign Minister Prof. M. Shamsul Huq said in Dacca on Monday.

Briefing newsmen at Kurmitola airport on President's visit to Rabat and Conakry, the Foreign Minister said Mr Sekou Toure has accepted the invitation.

Departure from Conakry

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Conakry, Nov. 10:--President Ziaur Rahman was given a hearty send-off by President Sekou Toure when he left Conakry last night concluding his two-day state visit to Guinea, first ever by a Bangladesh President, reports BSS.

The two leaders had a warm embrace before President Zia boarded the plane. Cabinet Ministers, diplomats and high ranking officials were, among others, present at the airport to see-off the Bangladesh leader. [as published]

President Zia was also given a guard on honour by the contingents of Guinean armed forces.

During his stay in the West African country, President Zia was accorded warm receptions by the Guinean people. Braving sizzling heat comparable to that of Bangladesh summer, the people stood on the roadsides for miles at stretch and women were among others to offer dance in joyous mood to extend their traditional welcome.

Driving in an open car at all the places with President Touré standing beside him the President waved back to reciprocate their friendly gesture and overwhelmed with spontaneity told one of formal receptions: "I find I am in my own homeland."

Holding the hand of his host aloft the President told the function at Labe, 250 miles away here, "the people of Bangladesh are your brothers and sisters" and pledged they would work shoulder to shoulder for the common objective economic prosperity of the two countries.

Seemingly seated at a similar function at Kankan, 360 miles off here on the second day the President said "I leave my heart here (in Guinea)". He said the two countries shared a common past of exploitation under colonial rule and for both destiny lies in progress". [as published]

President Sekou Touré who also spoke at the functions, praised the Bangladesh leader calling him "a great freedom fighter, a nation builder and a champion of people's liberty". "President Zia is a great leader", he told the cheering crowd.

"The students and teachers, boys and girls, workers members of nation-building organisations and revolutionary guards marched past the President offering "salute" at the formal receptions with some of the groups singing welcome songs. [as published]

President Zia attended a reception Sunday night at the "Palace of the People" where he was personally decorated with the highest civil award "National Order of Fidelity to the People" by President Sekou Touré. Foreign Minister Prof. Shamsul Huq was decorated with "National Order."

A cultural function followed the brief ceremony.

CSO: 4220

ZIA TALKS TO NEWSMEN ON RETURN FROM RABAT

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman on Monday night said in Dacca that the Rabat meeting of the three-member Summit Committee of the Islamic Conference on Jerusalem had held "fruitful" deliberations for liberation of the Holy City from Israeli occupation, reports BSS.

Talking to newsmen on return from his visits to Guinea and Morocco, the President said that during the summit meeting in Rabat the three leaders had held elaborated discussions for a long term strategy "for the restoration of Arab and Islamic sovereignty to the Holy City of Jerusalem. The discussions were fruitful, he said adding that the committee would continue to work for resolving the problem in the light of the discussions.

Referring to his two-day state visit to Guinea at the invitation of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, President Zia said that his visit was "very significant. [as published]

President Zia said that during his stay in Conakry, he had wide ranging talks with President Sekou Toure on bilateral and international matters. He said that the people of Guinea had shown great honour to him and members of his entourage.

The President expressed confidence that his visit to Guinea would strengthen the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Foreign Minister Prof. M. Shamsul Huq, who had accompanied the President, later told newsmen that the visits to Rabat and Conakry had opened "a new horizon" in Bangladesh's relations with the African continent.

The Rabat meeting of the Summit Committee was chaired by King Hassan of Morocco and was participated by President Zia and the President of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Describing the summit meeting of three Islamic heads of state on Jerusalem as significant, the Foreign Minister said that the committee considered the recommendations made by the earlier meetings of the Islamic Foreign Ministers held in Amman and Casablanca.

He referred to the continuing Iran-Iraq war and said that the committee expressed deep concern over the fratricidal conflict between the two Islamic states. [as

published] it stressed the need for concerted efforts by all Islamic countries for the unity and solidarity of the Muslim world.

Prof. Huq said that the Rabat meeting had adopted an action plan in view of the new realisation and sentiment of the Muslim world on the problem of Jerusalem.

The Foreign Minister said that the three-member Summit Committee was expected to hold another meeting next month to finalise the report and recommendation for the Islamic Summit Conference scheduled to be held in Saudi Arabia in January next. He said that just concluded meeting of the committee took a realistic approach to the problem. He said the meeting was fruitful and added a new dimension to the solution of the Jerusalem problem.

Referring to President Zia's visit to Guinea, Prof. M. Shamsul Huq said that the visit had established the brotherly relations between the two countries and opened a new horizon in Bangladesh's relations with the African nations. He said the bilateral relations between Dacca and Conakry would also be expanded as a result of the visit.

Prof. Huq said that during his stay in Conakry President Zia held discussions with President Sekou Toure covering matters of international and bilateral interests. On the international issues, the two countries had identical views, he added.

The Foreign Minister said that the two Presidents had decided to set up a Joint Economic Commission to foster cooperation between Bangladesh and Guinea in the field of agriculture, education, science and technology and trade and commerce. The commission would examine the possible areas of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Prof. Huq said that two heads of state agreed on the need for joint venture and setting up of industries in Guinea for manufacturing jute goods in cooperation with Bangladesh. The two countries also agreed to exchange delegations of teachers, students, parliamentarians, journalists and artists. (as published)

President Zia, on arrival, was received at Kurmitola airport by Vice President Isurina Abdu Sattar, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman and Members of the Cabinet.

CSO - 4220

VICE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR ISLAMIC RESURGENCE

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Vice-President Mr. Justice Abdus Sattar on Monday said that every Muslim citizen in Bangladesh should work as a soldier in the Islamic resurgence during the 15th century Al-Hijri and build a self-reliant and self-respecting nation, says BSS.

He said to achieve this goal, the imams, the devotees and all Muslims should work hard together with sincerity.

Inaugurating the eight-day programme of the Islamic Foundation to celebrate the commencement of 15th century Al-Hijri at the Foundation auditorium Monday afternoon, the Vice-President said that Bangladesh, as a traditional Muslim country, should build itself as the torch-bearer of Islamic ideology.

Presided over by Alhaj Abdur Rahman, Minister for Religious Affairs, the inaugural function was also addressed by Sheikh Fuad Abdul Hamid Al-Khatib Saudi Ambassador in Bangladesh, Mr. Siddiqur Rahman, Secretary Ministry of Religious Affairs, and Mr. A. Z. M Shamsul Alam, Director General, Islamic Foundation. [as published]

Justice Sattar said the Masjid-e-Nababi was established by Hazrat Mohammad (SM) to implement ideals of the holy Quran in human life. He said as a primary institution for eternal welfare of the human society Masjid-e-Nababi imparted knowledge of science and taught how to achieve self-reliance.

The Vice-President said during the country's Second Five-Year Plan Islamic cultural centres and libraries would be set up in all district headquarters. At present there are four such centres at the divisional headquarters.

In his Presidential speech, Alhaj Abdur Rahman said that a new era of Muslim resurgence had already begun during the last decades when a number of Muslim countries achieved political independence.

He said the Muslim world was now organising itself to reemerge as a powerful and effective force. He said the Government and people of Bangladesh had expressed their solidarity with this new trend and were actively working to expedite the Islamic resurgence.

Mr. Fuad Abdul Hamid Al-Khatib said that a united effort by the Muslim countries was necessary to spread Islam. He said due to difference in opinion in the Islamic

world, the Jews had succeeded in occupying Jerusalem and declaring it as the capital of the Jewish state of Israel.

He called for determination of the Muslims to strictly follow the Quran and Sunnah and establish themselves as prestigious people.

The Director General of the Islamic Foundation said they had published 418 Islamic books and booklets and trained 337 imams. He said during the Second Five-Year Plan the Foundation will train 12,975 imams more and set up 125 masjid libraries.

Chittagong:

A Chittagong report adds: Deputy Speaker Mr. Sultan Ahmed Chowdhury on Monday expressed the hope that the new Hijri century would bring peace and prosperity for the world, especially for the Muslim world.

He was speaking at a function organised by the Islamic Foundation in observance of the new hijri 15th century at the Chittagong Stadium. The opening ceremony was presided over by Mr. Mahbub Rabsadi.

Highlighting the significance of the new Hijri century in the light of the present socio-economic condition of the country the Deputy Speaker stressed the need for strongly adhering to the teachings of Islam. Islam is a complete code of life wherein lies solution of all problems", he added. (as published)

Earlier the Deputy Speaker addressed a Jubo Dal workers' conference at Bangabazar. He urged upon the Jubo Dal workers to spread the youth movement in country's 65 thousand villages and play a dynamic role towards national progress and prosperity.

BBU - 1100

JSD PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Major (Retd) M. A. Jalil President, Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (JSD) said on Friday that his party considered that indulgence in the known politics of adventurism, haughtiness and grabbing power, through the back door would not help bring about the "emancipation of the people".

Rather, Major Jalil said, the creation of movement by the various professional groups at their respective places could help achieve the ultimate emancipation of the masses of the people.

The JSD President was delivering his presidential address at a discussion meeting at the Institution of Engineers on the occasion of the eighth founding anniversary of the party. Among others Mr Moni Singh, chief of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, Mr Rashed Khan Menon MP convenor Bangladesh Ganotantrik Andolan Mr Shahjahan Siraj MP Joint Secretary JSD Mr Suranjit Sengupta MP a leader of Jatiya Ekota Party (JEP) Mr Nurur Rahman, Chairman National Awami Party (Nru) Mr Md Shahjahan, President Jatiya Sramik Jote, Khan Saifur Rahman a leader of Sramik Krishak Samajbadi Dal and Mr Amjad Hossain, a litterateur and a film director. [as published]

Major Jalil said that JSD did not believe in negative criticism of the Government and said his party had put forward an alternative programme to the people. "We do not believe in changing man in power as it does not matter who is in the power. We want to change both the man in power and the social system", he said.

He accused the Government of launching a propaganda against JSD and said that his party was always in favour of democracy progress and prosperity. [as published]

The JSD President bitterly criticised the Government for its "mishandling" the Khulna jail incident.

He cautioned the people particularly persons in various professional groups, members of the intelligentsia against the "evil design of the imperialists" and called for freeing politics from the control of "barracks". [as published] He said that politics should be guided by the people and the politicians.

The JSD President claimed that there had been no split in JSD. He said that money could not make or unmake any political party worth its name.

Monti Singh

Mr Monti Singh in his speech said, "No power on earth could resist the establishment of socialism in Bangladesh. What we need is the grabbing of the power by the working class to achieve that objective".

He said that the country was following a capitalistic policy which he said contributing to the price hike of commodities and increased incidents of corrupt practices, etc. [as published]

Mr Shahjahan Siraj in his speech, while outlining the background of the formation of JSD said that JSD had come into being and the sole political party to oppose the repression and exploitation by the then ruling Awami League government and establish 'scientific socialism in the country. [as published]

CSO: 4220

JSD DISSIDENTS PLAN TO FORM NEW PARTY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The rebel workers of the Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal on Friday decided to float a new political party based on the Marxist and Leninist principles to establish a society free from exploitation. This was decided at a meeting of the rebel JSD workers at the Mahbub Ali Institute.

Presided over by Mr Abdullah Sarkar a former Vice-President of the Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (JSD), the meeting was addressed by Mr A F M Mahbubul Haque, Mr Mahmoodur Rahman Manna, Vice-President of the Dacca University Central Students Union (DUCSU) and Mr Khaliquzzaman Bhuiyan.

The meeting also decided to announce the name of the new party on November 7.

The JSD was also founded on this day eight years ago with an objective to emancipate the people from economic hardship.

Three names 'Socialist Workers' Party', 'Socialist Party of Bangladesh' and 'Bangladesher Samajtantrik Dal' were suggested for the approval in the meeting.

Earlier, the leaders of JSD (Rebel) called upon all the left-leaning political parties to unite on one platform to resist the forces of imperialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism and 'defend our sovereignty and independence.'

'Betrayers'

Criticising the JSD leadership for their opportunistic role in the national politics, they described them (leadership) as betrayers who had always protected the interest of the bourgeoisie in collaboration with the present government and BKSALites.

Reviewing JSD role in the past, the leaders of the JSD (Rebel) said that the JSD came into being on October 31, 1972 with an objective bringing about a social revolution in the society. But it failed to achieve its goal.

The JSD leaders (Rebel) also criticised the pro-Peking communist party for their failure in leading the people to emancipate themselves from the exploiters.

They said that these parties were yet to be reconcile with the independence of Bangladesh and failed to analyse the political and social situation of the country in the light of Marxist-Leninist and Maoist philosophy and ideology. [as published]

They however, urged the left-leaning workers and their sympathisers to rally round the banner of a new working-class party to bring about a revolution in the country with a view to changing the lot of the people.

CSO: 4220

STRANDED PAKISTANIS DEMAND REPATRIATION

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] The stranded Pakistanis on Saturday reiterated their demand for immediate repatriation to Pakistan and criticised "the negative attitude" of their government on the issue, reports BSS.

Mr. Muhammad Nasim Khan the chief Patrol of Stranded Pakistanis General Repatriation Committee (SPGRC) told a Press conference in Dacca that any effort of Pakistan Government to "avoid facts in accepting our sacrosanct demand of total repatriation to our ideological homeland--Pakistan" would amount to distortion and twisting of the 1940 Lahore Resolution the history of 1947 and 1971 and the agreement of 1974.

Mr. Khan also reiterated the stand of the three lakh Pakistanis stranded in Bangladesh for the last nine years to boycott relief materials in the 66 camps in which they were staying go on an indefinite hunger strike, hold a second long march to Pakistan and self immolation unless arrangements were made for their immediate repatriation to their homeland.

Mr. Khan said when he met Mr. Piracha during his recent visit to Bangladesh, the Pakistan Foreign Secretary seemed to have completely forgotten the commitment made by Pakistan President Ziaul Huq during his visit to the United States last month that the three lakh Pakistanis stranded in Bangladesh will all be repatriated.

He said the issue relating to repatriation of the stranded Pakistanis suffered "a major setback" at the recent Foreign Secretary level Bangladesh-Pakistan talks in Dacca creating "confusion" about their fate.

Demanding clarification from the Government of Pakistan on the entire question of their repatriation the SPGRC leader said the fate of stranded Pakistanis cannot hang in balance like this.

CSO: 4220

DACCA INTENT ON HILL TRACT DEVELOPMENT

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] Bandarban, Nov. 1:--Mr Aung Shwe Prue Chowdhury, State Minister Food has said that President Zia's Government was determined to bring about all round development in the lot of the people of the Hill Tracts, says BSS.

The Minister was addressing a prize distribution ceremony for the best participants of canal digging recently.

He told the local inhabitants that the present Government had taken comprehensive measures to develop the area so that the people of the Hill Tracts could enjoy the fruits of modern life. He urged the people to be united under the banner of BNP and cooperate with present Government for the success of its development programmes. Mr Chowdhury called upon the people to maintain peace in the interest of the development of the area. He criticised those who were playing with the lot of commonman. He also said that the colonial rulers and the previous Government did nothing for improving the condition.

Explaining the present food procurement drive, the State Minister said Government was determined to exceed the present target of food procurement. He urged the local people to participate in the canal digging programme to double the food production. He said the implementation of the programme would help the country to be self sufficient in foodgrains.

CSO: 4220

ENVOY DENIES INDIAN PROTEST AGAINST DACCA

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] New Delhi Nov. 1:--Bangladesh High Commission here has described as "baseless" and "motivated" a report published in a section of Press here saying that Indian Government is understood to have protested to Bangladesh against reported interference of its mission in Calcutta in events of Assam, says BSS.

A Press rejoinder of the High Commission said no such protest was levelled by Indian Government since question of interference by Bangladesh mission in the internal affairs of India did not arise at all.

It said such news items were hatched by interested quarters at a time when the governments of both the countries were making efforts to further consolidate friendly relations.

The Calcutta datelined report had said Indian Government was believed to have made the protest recently about the activities of the Bangladesh Deputy High Commission.

The report said India had also warned the mission of another country at Calcutta for what it said "interference" in Assam affairs.

CSO: 4220

DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR CHITTAGONG AREA LAUDED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 3 Nov 80 p 5

[Editorial]

[Text] The spirit of our national development is to achieve well-being of the people living in every nook and corner of the country. Efforts are therefore being made to improve and develop the socio-economic conditions also of the people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, including the tribal ones. It is these people who were almost left unnoticed in the past. Nothing was done for their well-being. But it is gratifying that the present development strategy emphasises the need for implementing plans and programmes in the context of the total socio-economic perspective in a given society encompassing the tribal areas. In short, as Mr. Aung Shwe Prue Chowdhury, State Minister for Food, has said, the government is determined to bring about all round development in the lot of the tribal people, including those of the Hill Tracts. And it is heartening that the efforts hitherto made have reportedly produced some encouraging results relating to the improvement of socio-economic conditions of the Jhumias and other tribal people in this and other regions. Further comprehensive measures are also being taken to help all the people enjoy the fruits of modern life.

In this context it may be noted that attention is being paid to the agricultural, educational and cultural development and health service of these people. Steps already taken in this direction include establishment of night schools, removal of illiteracy and development of tribal cultural activities both in Chittagong Division and Mymensingh. Besides, training facilities in different crafts are also being provided to tribal men and women, so that they may acquire the required skill in their respective fields--the skill which is certain to instil in them self-confidence so vital to face challenges of life.

But the fact remains that, in order to help these people enjoy fruits of development permanently, there must exist a good communication system. For it is a good communication system that can help accelerate the progress of development process by facilitating smooth mobility of men and materials. Quite aware of this truism, the Chittagong Divisional Development Board has already decided to accord priority to immediate improvement of the communication network encompassing roads and bridges in the region. Effective and meaningful measures, including allocation of necessary funds, are being taken for the purpose. What is, however, urgently needed is that the people for whose well-being these are being done must actively supplement the efforts with full devotion and firm determination.

CSO: 4220

EXPORT SECTOR SHOULD BE PUT ON SOUND FOOTING

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Nov 80 p 5

[Editorial]

[Text] Increase in export earnings reflects the performance of our export industries. It also speaks of the facility gained by our primary export product called jute in world market. The upward trend in the export sector comes also as a boon to the economy. It also brings benefit to those in business and industry who buy foreign exchange for their import of equipment and machinery, industrial raw material as well as commercial items. And in the context of planned development positive directions in export sector works as the major leverage for forward calculations of the earnings and expenditure of foreign exchange. The upward trend in export earnings in a country like Bangladesh is also viewed with favour in various international forums.

The performance report of the country's export sector for the quarter ending September 30 has been reviewed by the National Economic Council. From their assessment the performance may be taken as a success. It is because of the fact that the earning of the period under review showed an addition of nearly one hundred crore Taka over the earnings of the first quarter of the last financial year. If the performance is kept in this tempo the export sector cannot only reach the target of fifteen hundred crore Taka, but may as well reach the new target fixed by the NEC. And to that extent it may be contributing to the developmental goals of the country by facilitating import of capital goods, industrial raw materials and priority import items like life saving drugs and baby food.

In this connection one would like to see that the export sector is put on proper footing. The recent decisions on setting up of the export processing zone have to be implemented more expeditiously if the foreign customers of our product have to be supplied with the required quality and quantity of the same. Efforts at gaining wider market share of our traditional items of export like jute, tea, and hides and skins have to be made with renewed vigour. For this, in addition to augmenting our contacts with the buyers, initiative should be taken to coordinate with other countries exporting these items. The recent formal discussions on jute and the prospect of a joint organization thereof should be examined in the light of our own target of export and earnings if we have to put our export sector on sound footings.

As it is the export sector has to face a few problems including that of shipping space, export guarantee insurance and above all export credit facilities from our banks. They have to be examined in depth so that viable systems may be evolved in support of our export programmes. One of the factors that retarded export in given sectors was the fact that international financing agencies have not created any common fund for supporting exports and in the absence of that our exporters cannot create reserve stock in markets abroad for meeting the exigencies of pre-shipment difficulties and the demands of the foreign buyers. It is hoped that while the Ministry of Commerce chaperons the export programmes of the country steps would be taken to overcome the difficulties faced so far.

CSO: 4220

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

AWAMI LEAGUER'S DEFECTION--Mr Hatem Ali Talukder, a former Member of Provincial Assembly and of Jatiba Sangsad has joined Bangladesh Nationalist Party, severing all his connections with Awami League BNP Press release said on Saturday reports BSS. Mr Talukder announced his decision at a public meeting at Tangail on Friday and expressed his full confidence in the ideology and programme of BNP and leadership of its Chairman Ziaur Rahman the Press release said. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Nov 80 p 12]

TRADE WITH DPRK--Tokyo Nov 1:--North Korea and Bangladesh have signed a trade protocol, the Korean Central News Agency, (KCNA) monitored here, said today, reports Reuter. A trade delegation of Bangladesh led by Matiur Rahman, Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, left Pyongyang yesterday after signing the protocol, the agency added. It gave no details. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Nov 80 p 1]

AWARD TO ZIA--Conakry, Nov. 10:--President Ziaur Rahman was awarded yesterday evening the highest national decoration of Guinea, reports ENA. President Sekou Toure honoured his guest with the National Order of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea of the Rank of Great Officer at a solemn ceremony at the People's Place. Foreign Minister Professor Shamsul Huq was awarded the decoration of National Order at the same ceremony. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4220

BREZHNEV REPORTED EAGER TO VISIT NATION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Vinod Taknal: "Brezhnev Keen on India Visit"]

[Text] Moscow, Oct 31. President Brezhnev is eagerly looking forward to his forthcoming visit to New Delhi in December and to the resumption of his summit-level dialogue with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Conveying this to Ambassador I. K. Gujral, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is learnt to have said that Mr Brezhnev was also keen to renew his personal contacts with the leaders and the people of India, and confident that his visit would further strengthen bilateral relations.

Mr Gujral, who is relinquishing his office early November, called on Mr Gromyko on Wednesday and during the 40-minute meeting is understood to have reviewed bilateral relations as well as present international situation.

Mr Gromyko, it is learnt, took the opportunity for a tour de horizon, and made special reference to key international problems like Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq conflict, and situation in West and Southeast Asia.

He also reviewed the bilateral relations, and paid high tributes to Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs Gandhi as the 'greatest architects,' of Indo-Soviet friendship.

In the context of allround growth of Indo-Soviet relations during the last few years, Mr Gromyko lauded the services of Mr Gujral as the country's envoy and his own contribution to deepening mutual understanding of the two countries.
(as published)

Ganga

Earlier, Mr Gujral visited the 'Ganga,' the exclusive shop selling exquisite Indian handicrafts, brass and beads, leather and wood works, which was opened in October last year at Mr Gujral's initiative.

Moscow city Soviet departmental stores director, Mr Tregibov said the daily sales of 'Ganga' were worth 70,000 roubles (over a nine lakh). During a year the shop had sold Indian handicrafts worth 200 million roubles (Rs 240 crores). Mr Tregibov said the shop would be expanded soon, and another 'Ganga' would be opened, possibly at Leningrad.

MARXISTS EAGER TO BRING NATION, PRC CLOSER

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Nov 80 p 1

(Text) New Delhi, November 1. The CPM appears to be keen to play the role of a mediator in bringing India and China closer--and in the process work out a modus vivendi with the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, too.

The party is eager to share the experience of its two politbureau members, Mr Basavapunniah and Mr Samar Mukherjee, who recently visited Beijing on their way home from Pyongyang. They had informal talks with the Chinese leaders during their seven-day stay there.

The party is still to get a response to feelers sent to the Prime Minister and so it is looking for other channels for reaching the government. The two politbureau members may try to meet the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, when he returns from Belgrade.

The party is making a distinction between what it calls "national questions" and "internal political issues." It argues that, while not softening its opposition to Mrs Gandhi's internal policies, there is no harm in cooperating with the government where national interest is involved.

The party apparently feels it can play a complementary role in the government's foreign policy initiatives, thereby conceding that there is considerable identity of approach on international questions between it and the ruling party. In the case of China it can play a particularly helpful role because of the contacts it has recently developed with the Chinese party leadership.

To be able to play its part without any ideological inhibitions its leaders, including the general secretary, Mr E. M. S. Namboodiripad, are saying that they have noticed clear signs of the Chinese leadership moving towards the Soviet Union--and away from the imperialists. This removes any objection that may remain to the party's developing relationship with the Chinese.

The party is, therefore, wanting to offer its services to the government to act as a channel of communication with Beijing. It feels it is suited for this job as it is not inhibited by any commitment on the border question as the ruling party is.

The CPM already has an identity of approach with the ruling party on other national questions, like Assam, and if it can prove its usefulness to the government in urging about a rapprochement with China, it will expand the area of its cooperation with the Prime Minister.

CSO: 4220

PRC OFFICIALS DISCUSS TIES WITH 'TIMES' CORRESPONDENT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by F. R. Coelho: "India-China Relations: Talks With Top Officials in Beijing"]

(Text)

DURING my recent visit to Beijing, at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs, I met and talked to several senior officials of the government concerned with external relations. Two among these several conversations, one with the vice minister of foreign affairs, Han Nianlung, and the other with the secretary general of the Institute for Foreign Affairs, Xie Li, were of some significance. These conversations, each an hour long, seemed important because to comment on the role in China on foreign policy in general and India-China relations in particular.

Han Nianlung has been vice minister in the foreign ministry for 13 or 14 years and has thus successfully weathered the Cultural Revolution. Likewise, Xie Li, has been the institute's foreign secretary general for the past eight years, having been before that head of China's diplomatic mission in the Netherlands for an equally long period. He is thus reckoned among the top diplomats of China and by virtue of his extensive contacts with non-official foreign visitors to China in his present role, has a special importance to and relationship with the foreign office.

SINCERITY

The vice foreign minister spoke to me with earnestness and what I felt was genuine sincerity. He commenced by saying: "What has happened in the past between our two countries (an obvious reference to the India-China conflict of 1962)

was only a drop in the broad river of friendship which has flowed undisturbed for many centuries between us." Han Nianlung then went on to make the point that relations between India and China must be normalized and should be based on understanding and close friendship to their mutual advantage. He added that to achieve close friendly relations it was imperative that the two countries make every effort to solve the border problem. "China's vice premier, Deng Xiaoping," he said, "had recently put forward a proposition and we are waiting for India's response." This was a reference to a basis for a solution to the border problem which the vice premier had outlined to a visiting Indian general a few weeks ago. Han Nianlung continued, "India and China could commence a dialogue and enter into negotiations to reach eventual agreement."

He waited for my reaction. I expressed the view that whatever had happened in the past India today would sincerely welcome a settlement of the border issue with China. Indeed, India had devoted much effort, with great sincerity of purpose, to resolving all points of dispute or conflict with her neighbours and she had met with considerable success. I went on to explain that, as we saw the border problem, India's legitimate rights and territorial integrity were both involved. A solution would call for many political decisions to which the Indian people would inevitably have to be party. Han Nianlung agreed and remarked that China

had no misgivings that a "sincere" satisfactory and acceptable to both the countries would be no easy task to achieve. "The Chinese people too," he said, "would have to be briefed and should accept the proposed solution as in their interests in the context of their desire for friendship with India."

After having underscored the importance of an early settlement of the border problem between China and India, Han Nianlung said that, nevertheless, if a solution to this difficult matter could not be found in the near future, then both sides should agree to put it aside and work towards developing friendly relations in the cultural, scientific, technological and other fields of activity. Exchanges could take place between China and India on a basis of reciprocity and mutual interest. China would welcome visits by Indian experts, scientists, technicians, scholars, cultural and intellectual people to participate in activities in the country and to see the work being done in various directions. Most of the country was now open to visitors and Indians would be received with warm friendliness everywhere. China and India had much to learn from each other. In fact China had closely watched India's progress and development and was anxious to learn more about India's achievements. Han Nianlung again sought to impress on me that in China's view the border problem was not difficult of a solution. "We have proposed a basis for a settlement and wait for India's response," he said.

UNDERLINED

The vice foreign minister then went on to speak of China's foreign policy in general. China's desire for friendly relations with countries was underlined. He also explained that China was now making special efforts to expand her trade with all friendly countries on a basis of mutual advantage. She has active trade relations with over 80 foreign countries. In this context, Han Nianqiang said that China would welcome more trade with India. Some detailed proposals, he remarked, had been put forward on this regard and India's reactions were invited. He did not spell out any details.

During the concluding part of our conversation, the vice minister referred to a basic principle of Chinese foreign policy. "We have our divergences on international issues with other countries but we do not wish to impose or impose on any country," he said. And again in regard to India, "China has differences of perception with India on many issues but this should not hinder the development of close relations between our two countries." There were some questions from the vice foreign minister on India-Soviet and Indo-American relations which I answered in the context of Chinese policy. There was also a positive reference in his "thesis" recognition of the Hong Kong government by Khrushchev. One could well understand the remark. However, at no stage in our conversation was

there any reference to Sino-Soviet relations.

I have referred to my talk with vice minister Han Nianqiang at some length. Such conversations would normally be between officials and would, invariably, be regarded as *classified* in a country's archives. But they have their importance to the general reader and perhaps I was privileged to hear as much as some length being a former diplomat. The importance of what is said would be not only in the contents but in the tone and manner of saying it. If my deductions or inferences are correct, Han Nianqiang was eager to convey China's sincere desire to reach a settlement of the border problem. However, if India was not ready to negotiate, China would like to establish a meaningful modus vivendi with India.

NUANCES

My talk with Xie Li, the secretary general of the Institute of Foreign Affairs, went along the same broad lines as far as India-China relations were concerned. But there were differences in nuance and emphasis. He seemed to regard a settlement of the border problem as a task especially for the political people on the two sides. His Institute was concerned mainly with the development of contacts with foreign countries at the non-official level. He was therefore keen on increasing and diversifying exchange between China and India in various fields of activity. The Institute of Foreign

Affairs he said would make to the maximum extent its resources permitted. China, according to the secretary general, would be only too glad to share her experience and technology with India and to profit from India's own experience in many ways.

Xie Li surprised me in a statement he made during our conversation while referring to the 1962 conflict. He said, "It's no secret any longer. In fact, it is well-known, that Khrushchev incited the war on us." I had not heard that before, but the meaning was clear. In the Chinese view, Khrushchev had provoked or prevailed on India to attack China. Is this as still and is it necessary in the process of seeking to convince India that China now means well?

A corollary to these conversations was the way I was received and greeted by the common man, the man in the commune, factory, school, hotel and so on. The Chinese are known for their courtesy but I felt that whenever I went there was a genuine desire to express warm friendship for India and the Indian people. Some of the greetings were, "Welcome to our Indian friend," or "It is a long time since we have seen our Indian friends," and again, "You are the first Indian friend to visit us in a long time—We extend a warm welcome to you." There was an unmistakable attempt to impress on me that the past should be regarded a closed chapter. As a conclusion, I should like to pose the question, Should India not respond? (PTI Feature Service).

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON INFLATION IN COUNTRY

Inflation Under Control

Madras THE HINDU in English 3 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] Calcutta, Nov 2. The Centre had advised the State Governments to 'desist' from drawing overdrafts on the Reserve Bank the Union Finance Minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, said here today.

The States had also been asked to pay back these amounts as early as possible.

During a brief stopover here on his way from Delhi to the north-eastern States, Mr Venkataraman told newsmen that it had come to the notice of the Centre that certain States had drawn heavy overdrafts and West Bengal was one of them.

The Centre did not want the States to run into heavy debts on account of overdrafts.

He claimed that inflation was "under control." Prices had gone up further in the recent months because of some disturbing factors including the Iran-Iraq war, he said.

But the rate of inflation of two to three per cent had now settled down to one per cent.

The situation was expected to improve further with the arrival of new crops in the market and increasing industrial production.

To a question on the possibilities of imposing financial emergency in the country Mr Venkataraman replied "The Government had not made any statement about it."

The Indian rupee was stable today compared to other international currencies.

The very fact that foreign entrepreneurs were willing to invest money here indicated this, he said.

Mr Venkataraman rejected the suggestion for abolishing the levy system of sugar to bring down the price. In that case the open market price might come down, but the price of the levy sugar would go up. This would only benefit the rich.--UNI.

Minister's View Questioned

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Nov 80 p 8

(Editorial: "Inflation Control")

[Text]

It is difficult to square the Union finance minister's claim that inflation is "under control" with the situation on the ground. In the last 12 months alone wholesale prices have increased by more than 20 per cent. The factors contributing to the general price rise have not receded and there seems little likelihood of their doing so in the near future. On the contrary, things could worsen. The official assumption that the inflationary pressure would ease after the kharif harvest has been belied. Agricultural production this season is now expected to be appreciably less than what had earlier been estimated. The supply-demand imbalances in the case of a large number of industrial goods will probably continue to persist. The availability of diesel, coal and power remains poor. External influences have also not been favourable. The oil bill has risen further on account of the Iraq-Iran war and the purchases India has consequently been forced to make on the spot market. While prospects for improvement in production in the short-term are dismal, the factors on the demand side are equally disquieting. Non-developmental expenditure has been increasing by leaps and bounds. That on government account has been met largely through corresponding increases in the extent of deficit financing. It is small comfort that, as official spokesmen have sought to drive home, the overall expansion in money supply in the first half of 1980-81 has not exceeded the level recorded in the same period in the previous year. For, the rate of increase of money supply in that year and indeed in the two or three preceding years has itself been quite excessive.

All this would have been more bearable had there been indications that things would look up in the medium- or long-term. But the pointers are to the contrary. Domestic savings declined in 1979-80 along with the gross national product itself. This was a result of an all-round decrease in savings by the household, the private and the public sectors. As was to be expected this has had its effect on domestic investment. If the decline was not as sharp in the case of aggregate investment in the economy this appears to have been only because the inflow of foreign aid was higher in 1979-80 than in the previous year — a circumstance that cannot be relied upon to recur. It should be clear that the causes of the current inflationary crisis are deep-rooted and not amenable to cosmetic remedies. The suggestions recently made by the ministry of civil supplies for, among other things, higher bank interest rates and a scheme for the voluntary disclosure of hidden income do not quite fill the bill. Higher lending rates will tend to discourage new investment. And yet another opportunity to legitimise black money can only encourage those to whom it belongs to generate more of it in the future. The situation is not very likely to improve until determined measures are taken to step up savings and investment primarily through greater incentives. On the demand side, it is necessary to reduce wasteful expenditure and to take immediate steps to economise on the consumption of oil.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS, REMOVES STATE GOVERNORS

Madras THE HINDU in English 27 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

The President, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, has directed that Mr. Prabhudas Patwari shall cease to hold office as Governor of Tamil Nadu with immediate effect.

The present Governor of Maharashtra, Mr. Sadiq Ali, has been transferred to Tamil Nadu in Mr. Patwari's place.

The former Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal O. P. Mehra, has been appointed Governor of Maharashtra in place of Mr. Sadiq Ali.

The present Chief Justice of Madras High Court, Mr. Justice M. M. Ismail, will discharge the functions of Governor of Tamil Nadu until Mr. Sadiq Ali assumes charge.

This is the first time that a Governor of a State has been removed from office by the withdrawal of the President's pleasure. The Government has taken recourse to this extreme step, since Mr. Patwari had not resigned on his own complying with the wishes of the Central Government.

A similar situation arose when the late Mr. S. S. Dhawan refused to resign and threatened to go to the court maintaining that the President's pleasure cannot be

withdrawn without adequate reason. But the Centre did not want to make an issue of it at that time and it preferred to mollify Mr. Dhawan by offering him membership of the Law Commission with all his perquisites.

But the present Law Minister, Mr. P. A. S. Shanmugam, has taken the view that the President's pleasure can be withdrawn at his discretion without assigning any reason. He has maintained that, in appointing a Governor to hold office during his pleasure, the President has the inherent right to withdraw it at any time to his choice for whatever reason, acting on the advice of the Government.

The present Governor of Rajasthan, Mr. Nazbuddin Tukar, is also being advised to resign because of his continued ill health. The Chief Justice of the State is already officiating as the Governor.

The Government has not yet finalised the names of the Governors of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim which have fallen vacant. The post of Lt.

Governor of Goa is also falling vacant by the middle of next month. While filling up these vacancies the Centre proposes to transfer some of the existing governors appointed by the previous Janata Government.

Ismail Sworn-in

MADRAS, Oct. 26. The Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Mr. M. M. Ismail, was sworn in tonight as the Acting Governor of Tamil Nadu in the place of Mr. Prabhudas Patwari.

The hurriedly arranged swearing-in ceremony held at 10.30 p.m. at Raj Bhawan was attended by the Chief Minister, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, and his Cabinet colleagues, Judges of the High Court and senior officials of the State Government.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. V. Karthikeyan, read the warrant of appointment received from the President appointing Mr. Ismail as the Acting Governor. Mr. P. R. Gokulakrishnan, seniormost judge of the Madras High Court, who will be the officiating Chief Justice, administered the oath of office to the Acting Governor.

Mr. Ismail then shook hands with the Chief Minister and others present.

Even though it was in the air for some time that Mr. Patwari who was appointed Governor during the Janata regime was likely to be replaced, complete secrecy

was maintained today about his removal from office till the last minute. Mr. Patwari had left Madras this morning on a visit to Salem and returned to Raj Bhavan around 9 O'clock in the night. An emissary of the Government of India who had arrived in the City earlier in the day was waiting at Raj Bhavan and handed over the President's order to Mr. Patwari on his return from Salem.

Mr. Patwari, on receiving the order, immediately retired to his private apartment in Raj Bhavan.

Newsmen wanted to meet Mr. Patwari for his reaction but he sent word saying that he was not seeing them now.

Mr. Patwari became the Governor of Tamil Nadu on April 27, 1977 and his five year term would normally end in April 1982. He would have completed two and a half years tomorrow, October 27.

CSO: 4220

JANATA CHARGES DELHI WITH BETRAYAL

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, November 2 (PTI). The Janata party national executive today described the performance of the Indira government during the last ten months as "a grim story of betrayals."

A political resolution adopted on the second day of the executive's meeting here also charged that the "policy of non-alignment is being abandoned resulting in a tilt which is eroding India's prestige in the nonaligned community."

About the situation in Assam and other eastern states, the executive said: "No serious effort is being made to tackle the problem," it said one got the impression that the powers that be "are deliberately allowing the wound to fester."

In Jammu and Kashmir "malignant clouds seem to be gathering over the state."

The Janata executive said the people had given a "massive mandate" to the Congress(I) hoping to be blessed with "a government that works."

Not only all their hopes had been belied by the Indira regime but "it has nearly destroyed the material and moral fibre of the nation," the resolution added.

It charged the government with "seeking to hold the entire administrative and judicial apparatus of the state in thraldom." Even the high office of governor had to suffer "degradation" in violation of the spirit of the constitution.

CSO: 4220

CONGRESS (U) WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Bangalore, October 24.

The Congress (U) working committee, meeting here at the residence of its party President, Mr. D. Devraj Urs, who is recovering from a recent illness, today appealed all opposition parties and the people to mount an attack against the national security ordinance, a "black measure," and compel the Union government to retrace its steps.

The existing detention laws and other measures on the statute book were, in the opinion of the working committee, adequate to meet any abnormal situation. It demanded that the ordinance should be repealed.

The working committee passed five resolutions, the most prominent of which appeared to be the one on the national security ordinance. It did away with the usual practice of passing a resolution on the political and economic situation, "a rigmarole," in Mr. Urs's words, but concentrated on what it considered relevant and burning issues.

However, the resolution on the national security ordinance attacked the government's "failure" to implement its election pledges, arrest the steeply rising prices and maintain law and order and communal harmony. The increasing attack by the government and the vested interests against the weaker sections and working class had created discontent and frustration among the people. The government had lost its grip over the situation and to cover up its failure, was increasingly taking recourse to anti-democratic steps, including the promulgation of the "black and draconian" national security ordinance to keep itself in power.

On the recent carnage in Moradabad, Aligarh and other places, the working committee charged the government with failing to take timely preventive measures. In several places, the administrative machinery completely collapsed. What was initially an encounter between the PAC and the Muslim minority, resulting in a massacre of the people at Moradabad, was later twisted into a communal conflict.

Turning its attention to the nationalisation of Maruti Ltd., the working committee condemned the government's decision which raised many fundamental, constitutional, political and moral issues. The working committee pointed out that the Gupta commission had termed Maruti Ltd. as a "fraud."

The working committee condemned the attempts to muzzle the press by the ruling party and criticised severely the recent seizure of four newspaper offices in Bangalore by a group of Youth Congress (I) workers.

Fifteen of the 21 members of the Congress (U) working committee attended the meeting. Notable absentees were Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Hitendra Desai and Mr. Priyaranjan Das Gupta. No special significance was attached to their absence by working committee spokesmen.

CSE: 4220

DELHI WARNED OF SHEIKH ABDULLAH'S 'DESIGNS'

Madras THE HINDU in English 28 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] Bangalore, Oct. 27.

Mr. Bhim Singh, Joint Secretary of the All India Congress Committee (Urs) has cautioned the Centre against the "designs" of the Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Sheikh Abdullah.

In an interview, Mr. Bhim Singh, who is a Congress(U) member of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly, said the Centre should not remain "blind" to the happenings in the State. It should not believe the Sheikh's claims that all movements against him were inspired by pro-Pakistani elements. It should see through the Sheikh's "game" to separate Jammu and Kashmir from the country.

Mr. Bhim Singh said the removal of the Speaker of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly, Malik Mohiuddin, could not be viewed in isolation. It was part of the "dictatorial and repressive manner," in which the Sheikh was ruling the State.

He alleged that the fire accident, which destroyed the Legislature building, was the work of the ruling National Conference. He said the fire was started to destroy the official records of the Assembly debate pertaining to the removal of the Speaker. During the debate, the ruling party members had attacked the Supreme Court and the records had been destroyed. The magnificent building, constructed by the Dogra rulers, was now in a shambles.

The Congress(U) leader said Jammu and Kashmir was "virtually under martial law" and people's civil liberties had been eroded. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. were in force in the entire State. Under the Public Safety Act, the State Government could ban any newspaper and put anyone in jail. Any journalist, charged with inciting people, could be imprisoned for life. The State Government had recently amended Cr. P.C. providing for six months imprisonment for those violating the prohibitory orders.

Mr. Bhim Singh said the Jammu and Kashmir Congress(I) was looking for Ministerships to its members, though it had differences with the Sheikh. The Chief Minister had changed the Agrarian Reforms Act adopted by the Congress Government which gave proprietary rights over lands to refugees. The Sheikh undid it and today two-lakh Hindu refugees from Occupied Kashmir had no civil rights. They could vote only in the Lok Sabha elections, but not in the State Assembly elections, he said.

Mr. Bhim Singh said Dr. Karan Singh, MP, had sought admission to the Congress(I) because the State Government proposed to take over the Dharmarth Trust controlled by him. Over 80 Congress(I) MPs had opposed his entry into the party. (He was elected to the Lok Sabha on Congress-U ticket).

Mr. Bhim Singh said the Sheikh and Dr. Karan Singh were playing complementary roles in separating the State from the Indian Union.

CSO: 4220

SOCIALIST UNITY WORKERS HOLD PROTEST RALLY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Nov 80 pp 1, 13

(Text)

THOUSANDS of men, women and children marched in protest through the Capital on Tuesday to the Boat Club Lawns to demand respite from soaring price rise and unemployment, and to condemn Government for its anti-national policies."

The massive rally, organised by the Socialist Unity Centre of India (SUCI), was the first in Delhi since the return of the Congl. in power. Over 30,000 persons came in trains and buses from at least 10 States to participate in the 11 km long march from the Inter State Bus Terminal to Rashtrapati Bhavan.

The 4 km long procession, with about 4,000 women and children in the front, started off from the ISBT at about 11.00 A.M. and reached Boat Club at 1.30 P.M. passing through the Rang Road, Darya Ganj, Delhi Gate, ITO, Mandi House and Janpath taking about four hours.

Labourers, factory and mill workers and farmers from West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab, Tripura, Kerala and Delhi had camped behind the ISBT since Monday to voice their grievances against rising atrocities against Harijans, rapes, police brutality, the National Security Ordinance and rising prices.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT

SUCI leaders, addressing the rally, declared it to be the second phase of their movement, the first one being confined to the district level. Various leaders called upon the people to launch a workers' movement all over the country.

Party leaders demanded intro-

duction of secular, democratic, scientific and free education for all, distribution of land to the landless agricultural labourers and poor peasants on the basis of economic holding. They also called for banning of obscene literature, films, and plays. They criticised the Government for its failure to contain inflation.

SUCI general-secretary Nihar Mukherjee called upon the masses to establish action committees all over India to fight capitalism and make "people's revolution" a success.

SUCI central-committee members Shankar Singh and Pritish Chandra stated that the Congl. Government was "inviting emergency through the backdoor" with the help of anti-people laws and ordinances. They alleged that the ruling party was sabotaging an SUCI attempt to form public opinion through its movement.

The leaders assailed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for not giving them the chance to hand over their memorandum to her. "Our memorandum would now become a public document," Mr Mukherjee said.

In their charter of demand the leaders demanded reduction in taxes, and rail and bus fares, land to the landless and doles for the unemployed.

The memorandum, addressed to the Prime Minister said that "an undeclared state of emergency now prevails in the country. The Government is taking recourse to regimentation of thought and constitutional dictatorship."

CENSUS OFFICE SAYS HINDUS PREDOMINATE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA In English 3 Nov 80 p 13

(Text)

NEW DELHI,
November 3 (CND)

HINDUS continue to be the predominant community in almost all the states and Union territories despite reported apprehensions that the percentage of the Hindu population is fast declining.

Census atlas, brought out by the census commissioner's office, revealed that the Hindus accounting for 433.44 million represent 82.71 per cent of the total population of India.

A detailed study showed that out of 517 districts in the country 233 show proportion of Hindu population above the national level whereas in 122 districts it was below the national level.

In 256 districts the proportion of Hindus exceeds 80 per cent of the population and in 93 districts it is between 20 and 80 per cent, in the remaining 18 districts it is 20 per cent and below.

Orissa with its Hindu population of 94.21 per cent has the highest concentration followed by Himachal Pradesh 94.08 and the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli 93.83.

The lowest proportion of the Hindus is found in the Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Andamans islands 4.86, followed by Mizoram 6.39 and Nagaland 11.43.

Muslims, the second largest community, account for 61.42 million in 1971. They represented 11.20 per cent of the total population.

The Union territory of Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Andamans islands (04.37),

and Jammu and Kashmir (67.87) were the predominantly Muslim populated areas.

MUSLIM POPULATION

The states where the proportion of Muslims exceeds national average of 11.21 are Assam (24.05), West Bengal 20.46, Kerala 19.50, Uttar Pradesh 13.48 and Bihar 13.45. Sikkim has the lowest proportion of the community.

Christians come third in the order of numerical strength with 14.21 million or 2.60 per cent of the total population of the country.

The Union territory of Mizoram 46.90 and Nagaland 44.76 show high proportion of the Christian population in the country. Meghalaya 45.98 followed by Goa, Daman and Diu 11.77, Andaman and Nicobar islands 26.17, Manipur 26.07, Kerala 21.6, Pondicherry 8.76, Tamil Nadu 7.14, Andhra Pradesh 4.19, and Assam 2.61 indicate appreciable proportion of Christians.

The fourth major religion in the country is Sikhism, constituting 10.38 million and forms 1.89 per cent of the total population. The high concentrations of Sikhs is in Punjab 50.22 and Chandigarh 21.47.

Buddhists numbering 1.67 million in 1971, rank 8th in the country constituting 0.31 per cent of the total population. Maharashtra has over 46 per cent of the total Buddhist population of the country, though they constitute only 6.47 per cent of the states population.

Jains, spread over, mostly in the western part of the country occupy the sixth position numerically in the country.

JHARKHAND TRIBALS RALLY, DEMAND SEPARATE STATE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 9

(Text) Several hundred thousand tribals, carrying their traditional weapons such as bows, arrows, spears and swords, took part in a demonstration organized by the Jharkhand Party at Esplanade East, Calcutta, on Friday demanding a separate Jharkhand State. They submitted a memorandum to the Governor.

The memorandum said that the State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh had failed to appreciate and solve the basic socio-economic problems of the tribals in the Jharkhand area, comprising about 75% of the total population in the region. Rich in mineral and forest resources, the area had attracted business men and contractors who had upset the demographic and the socio-economic balance of the region. The outsiders had captured powerful positions and were controlling the economy, it was said.

The solution to the problem was the formation of the State of Jharkhand, the memorandum said, where the Jharkhandis would have the political power to shape their destiny. Friday's demonstration would be followed by rallies and agitations at district subdivision and block levels.

Mr. N. K. Mitra, president of the party, said that the allegation of separatism, levelled against the Jharkhand movement, had not been made during the formation of Bihar or West Bengal. The demand was not to make Jharkhand a State outside the Indian Union, and could be met within the Constitutional framework.

Mr. Bishnupuria Soren alleged that though the Adivasis were denied the right to fell trees in forests and eat fruit, business men from other areas were destroying forests indiscriminately and selling the wood elsewhere. He demanded that 75% of the forest produce be sold in the local markets of tribals and the Government take the rest. At present, the Adivasis were getting only 5% of the forest produce. The forest departments were felling sal and teak trees, useful to Adivasis, and replacing them with eucalyptus and akashmani, which were useless to them. He also demanded that the proceeds of the sale of forest resources be used for the development of the Jharkhand area.

The Chief Minister told reporters at Writers' Building that Scheduled Tribes were in a minority in Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore, the three districts of West Bengal which the supporters of the Jharkhand movement wanted to include in in their proposed State. Out of a total population of 9.14 million in the three districts, Scheduled Tribes were 0.96 million, which was only about 10.5% of the total figure. He said that the supporters of the movement were "misguiding" the poor people in the area.

WRITER REVIEWS SITUATION IN MANIPUR

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1, 2 Nov 80

[Article by Sumanta Sen: "Soldiers on the Trail of Insurgents"]

[1 Nov 80, pp 1, 9]

[Text] Will the small north-eastern State of Manipur, once a seat of Vaishnavites and now rocked by the violence of Meitei revivalists and insurgent operations, turn into another centre of protracted struggle like Nagaland and Mizoram?

The authorities in Imphal have no answer. Which is not surprising, considering that many in the civil administration are, to a fair degree, involved in the various movements of the Peoples Liberation Army and the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kangla Pak (PREPAK), often for personal gain. It is common knowledge that the decision to call out the Army was taken with great reluctance; it is equally well known that the cooperation the Army receives is not always ungrudging.

The Army seems prepared for a protracted involvement in Manipur. In recent weeks, troops in large numbers have been brought in from elsewhere in the country. In Greater Imphal, one loses count of the number of trucks carrying jawans that patrol streets, guns always kept ready to go into action. But the success of any counter-insurgency operation depends largely on accurate intelligence reports and it is in this sphere that the Army is facing its biggest problem in Manipur.

With his operations hindered by lack of necessary information, the GOC, Major-General K. L. Kochhar, recently went on the air at Imphal seeking people's cooperation. He repeatedly urged them to help the Army with information but it is clear that the response is still poor. The reason is simple: the average Manipuri, caught in the turmoil against foreigners, sees in the troops from other places an attempt by aliens to suppress his kith and kin. And till now, the Manipur Government has not done much to allay such misgivings.

'Seven Commandments'

Perhaps realizing that it was left to the Army itself to win the people's confidence, General Kochhar devoted a considerable portion of his speech in assuring his audience that innocent people had nothing to fear from the counter-insurgency

operations. He told them he had gone on the air as "people of Imphal, I am told, are apprehensive of the Army's operations." He told them in detail of the "seven commandments" he had issued to his soldiers--they must treat women as their mothers and sisters, not damage property or use abusive language, be kind to children and not accept any gifts from the locals. That his officers were taking great pains to follow the commandments became evident during the Singjamai combing operation: they looked almost apologetic as the house-to-house search went on. The Manipuris might have been impressed but they remained impulsive.

The Singjamai raid was the first major operation in Greater Imphal. As an indication of its good will, the Army allowed examinees to proceed to their examination centres even though curfew had been imposed on the area. The next day, it received reports that some "wanted people" had also slipped through. General Kachar said: "From now on we will have to be more strict."

The situation is tricky for the Army. It knows that in meeting the guerrilla tactics of the PLA insurgents, it can on no account turn the ordinary Manipuri hostile. And that is exactly what may happen if, for operational reasons, it has to be a little strict in certain matters.

The Peoples Liberation Army is divided into eight groups (A to H), each consisting of 10 members. The hard core belongs to the first three groups and include Dhankulamal leaders. Unlike the PREPAK, which has a Politburo and a Central Committee, the PLA's organization is authoritarian in nature, guided almost entirely by Mr Bisewar Singh who is highly respected by his men. Bisewar, according to reports, was wounded during a raid on October 8. Nobody seems to have any idea as to what may happen if he succumbs to his injuries.

Unlike its earlier juntas, the PLA in Manipur enjoys no material aid from China. From 1973 to 1976, when a number of its leaders went across to Lhasa for political indoctrination, they were clearly told by the Chinese that they should fend for themselves in the matter of securing arms and money. The Chinese also reportedly gave them the usual advice that they ought to depend more on traditional weapons like choppers, spears and locally-manufactured guns during their guerrilla raids. The arms seized during raids on PLA hideouts are an assorted lot and have no foreign markings. This may be worrying the Army as it difficult to check the supply of arms from within the country. [as published]

As for funds, the PLA has taken the easy way of holding up local traders. It is generally believed that many of the recent dacoities were the acts of the PLA, though taking advantage of the situation, ordinary criminals might also have played their part.

The dacoities took place in broad daylight, but none of the affected persons were willing to identify the people involved. This is put down to fear, like the contributions that are made to PLA funds by people who include Government officials. The PLA always waits for the contributions it receives. Some of these have reached the Army which showed that, among others, a Government engineer has recently contributed Rs 2000. The contributions might have been made out of fear but one cannot be too sure. Also, it is again fear, if nothing else, that may cause people to provide the PLA with other forms of assistance.

What is more dangerous is the growing belief that the underground movements of both the PLA and the PREPAK have sympathizers within the Manipur Police and Manipur Rifles. Members of the latter organization all are dressed in Army olive green, have sophisticated arms in their possessions, but so far have proved to be of little help in the counter-insurgency operations. Fingers are being kept crossed lest their machine-guns and mortars pass into the hands of the PLA or the PREPAK.

The demand of ethnic bonds in Manipur is believed to have dominated the responsibilities of office. Recently, the police authorities had managed to push in their agents into PREPAK ranks but when it came to identifying hideouts, these people were unwilling to be escorted by ordinary policemen as they feared they would be killed by the protectors of law themselves. Of all the security agencies, it is only the Central Reserve Police which, the Army feels, can be of help.

If one is to believe intelligence reports, the short-sightedness of the Manipur Police becomes evident. According to these reports, the police have been encouraging an organization called the Poirei Liberation Front just because it professes to be anti-PLA. Its main aim, separation of Manipur from India, seems to have gone unnoticed. Also ignored is the systematic destruction of temples and idols, as a part of the Meitei revivalist movement, which is believed to be the work of this organization.

Like the PLA, the PREPAK also talks in Marxist jargon but has been kept an arm's length by the former. The PREPAK is less organized and since the imprisonment of Mr Tulachandra Singh, who was Biseshwar's leader before he broke away and formed the PLA, has been divided into at least three factions. For some time, leadership was in the hands of Maipak Sharma but he is now fleeing from his erstwhile comrades, after having allegedly pocketed considerable amount of organizational funds. There have been factional fights and a prominent leader, Leishambi Singh, was involved in one of these shoot-outs. At present the defacto leader of the PREPAK is believed to be Suren Macha.

Many of the PREPAK and PLA leaders were connected with the erstwhile Revolutionary Government of Manipur movement and, as such, are also known to have links with those in power at present. In a couple of cases, the links continue to persist and there are even reports that the Chief Minister, Mr R. K. Dorendra Singh, had been threatened with dire consequences if he tried to be over-zealous in dealing with rebels. The reports may not be true, but Mr Singh enjoys a security support which is elaborate, to say the least.

[2 Nov 80, pp 1, 9]

[Text] A story now doing the rounds in Imphal is about a Manipuri delegation to a conference in Delhi. It had been put in a Government guest house and in no time the word went round that some people from Japan had arrived. The guest house staff were evidently not familiar with Indians of Mongoloid stock.

The story is undoubtedly apocryphal. But when a Manipuri relates it, one can sense a certain sadness in his voice. The distance between Delhi and Imphal

is not merely physical; to a large extent to Delhi, Manipur and its neighbours in the north-east form another world which attracts attention only when trouble begins.

The Union Government's responsibility seems to be limited to the sanctioning of funds every year. And nobody can accuse Delhi of being miserly. For instance, Manipur's budget for this year is around Rs 120 crores, of which almost the entire amount will be provided by the Centre. But the problem is that there is no system of checking what is being done with the money which never does any good to the masses, thanks largely to irresponsible and corrupt politicians.

Discontent mounts and is cleverly directed by local politicians against the centre. People are constantly fed with the theory that it is Delhi that is really to be blamed for all their problems. A time comes when they begin to look upon themselves as aliens, subjected to the misrule of a "foreign power." This is exactly what has happened in Manipur.

It is pointless for the State Government to claim it is trying to deal with the agitation against foreigners as most of its Ministers and officials themselves were a party to the gradual build-up of the mistrust of outsiders. They had built their political careers by rabble-rousing tactics, projecting themselves as the sole saviours in the struggle against an imaginary enemy and they can be hardly expected to take any measure which may destroy the very basis of their existence.

Hence the exercise for identification of foreigners. It is still not clear what exactly is going on. The Government says it is identifying foreigners according to the Constitution and law. Nothing could be more vague. Representatives of students' organizations have been associated with the task and there is every reason to suspect that the Government has buckled under their demand that 1951 be taken as the cut-off year. What will happen to those detected as foreigners, once the process of identification is over, is anybody's guess. And one apprehends that Mr Dorendra Singh is set to repeat his performance in Assam where he had landed the Union Government in a highly embarrassing situation.

Right now, the agitation against foreigners is directed mainly against the Nepalese, Mivas and Bengalis who, together, do not account for more than 100,000 in a population of 1.6 million. The Meiteis number 800,000 and the rest of the population comprises tribals, mainly Nagas and Kukis who generally inhabit the hills. Statistically speaking, therefore, the Meiteis' argument that they stand in danger of being swamped by foreigners, has little substance.

One wonders what valid argument the Meiteis can have against the Nepalese who have been living in Manipur for the last 130 years, are included in the voters' list and even have a representative in the State Assembly who was returned from a general seat.

Within the Government also, views differ on the issue. During an interview in Jan. '71, Mr Risang Keising, the Deputy Chief Minister, described the Meitei reservation as "an anti Indian act." But he was far less strong in his comments when asked about the Naga demand that the Kukis must also be forced to leave.

though they have been living in Manipur since 1830. Mr Keising is himself a Naga and it was not difficult to detect where his sentiments lay. However, in spite of the Naga demand, the agitation against foreigners is still restricted essentially to the valley. One reason why tribals have so far stayed away from it is the influence of the church; they have no love lost either for Hinduism or Meithai beliefs.

While the average Manipuri may have nothing personal against a Nepali or a Bengali, he nevertheless sympathizes with the movement as he sees in it an expression of this pent-up anger at his environment. To get admission to a medical college, one often has to pay bribes running into thousands of rupees, just as one has to part with a considerable amount for getting a job with the police. A senior officer was frank enough to say: "How can I ask my constable not to take bribe when, for all that I know, he may have had to pay a bribe of Rs 6,000 to get the job?"

Greater Imphal has a large number of colleges, 25 per million against the national average of 13.65. Graduates are churned out every year who can never hope to find a job outside the State, thanks to the standard of teaching. With no industrial development within the State, jobs are difficult to get and most often, the only option before the unemployed youth is to turn into a hanger-on of a Minister who, with large funds at his disposal, is generous with his largesse for getting his odd jobs done.

Smuggling from Burma is another remunerative occupation and these days, if the young man is sufficiently adventurous, he can join one of the PREPAK factions and go in for periodic hold-ups of banks and traders' establishments. It is not a happy situation and it must go to the credit of the average Manipuri politician and administrator that they have been so successfully able to convince people that they are in no way responsible for it.

That corruption has struck deep into the Manipur administration became evident during the Singjema operation by the Army. One person was found to own a car, two scooters, two cycles and said he had applied for a mini-bus permit. He repeatedly told Army officers that he was the personal secretary to a Minister and seemed not at all bothered when the searching jawans pulled out a huge number of tarpaulin sheets from under his bed. "These are for relief purposes", he said, without bothering to explain how these came to be under his bed. The official could afford to be callous about the discovery as it is an accepted fact in Manipur that the first task of some one who has been lucky to get a Government job is to look after his own interest.

The Manipuri students' agitation against foreigners enjoys some support from the PREPAK which sees in the turmoil created by the movement an ideal situation for conducting its own activities. According to available reports, the student agitators also depend for their funds on PREPAK factions and it is common to find a student activist member of both the All Manipur Students Union and the PREPAK. Such association is also needed to carry out the threats that are every now and then directed against politicians who might have refused to oblige on any particular issue.

it is extremely unlikely that the foreigners' issue in Manipur can be settled in isolation; the issue will remain alive as long as the turmoil in Assam continues and as long as Manipur continues to be governed by people who had, either through indifference or active assistance, helped in its creation.

The only saving grace [as published] in Manipur is that the highly organized Peoples Liberation Army has refused to have anything to do with the students; naturally, as that would have hampered its efforts to extend its influence to all sections of the people.

While the PLA men sometimes seek shelter in the hills, the organization is spreading mainly along the Imphal-Moreh Road leading to Burma. Belonging almost entirely to the valley the PLA members cannot stand the rigours of life in the hills for long. There are some contacts with Nagaland but even now the PLA's most constant ally is the Kachin Independent Army of Burma which provides it with the much needed shelter.

The Nagas, generally speaking, continue to feel hesitant about assisting the PLA as their own underground movement had enjoyed no support from the Manipuris. However as the process of bringing together all the underground movements in the north-east continues, it remains to be seen to what extent the Nagas will be able to hold on to their hesitation. The process may also be hastened by a prolonged Army Operation and SULA (Seven Sisters United Liberation Army), still a concept, develop into reality. On the other hand, the Army will have to be there as long as the situation continues to be abnormal. Thus, right now, peace in the north-east, and Manipur, seems to be a far cry.

CSO: 4220

WRITER LISTS DELHI-PROMULGATED ORDINANCES

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 2 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by S. Venkatesh: "18 Ordinances in 10 Months"]

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 1--In about 10 months of its existence, the Centre has promulgated through the President 18 Ordinances. Of them, six have been promulgated since October 13.

The first to come, on March 7, was the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance. And the last, on October 25, was the Forest (Conservation) Ordinance.

In between have come the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, the Police (Incitement to Disaffection) (Gujarat Second Amendment) Ordinance, the Essential Services Maintenance (Maharashtra) Ordinance, the Gujarat Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Ordinance, the Essential Services Maintenance (Orissa) Ordinance, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Assam) Amendment Ordinance, the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, the National Security Ordinance, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Ordinance, the Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, the Hind Cycles Limited and Sen-Raleigh Limited Nationalization Ordinance, and the Bird and Company Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and Other Properties Ordinance.

Article 123 of the Constitution says: "If at any time except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require."

While some of the Ordinances may be justified on the ground of exigencies of circumstances some others have been questioned by Opposition leaders on the ground that there was hardly any urgency to warrant their promulgation.

For instance, the Ordinance on Maruti, the company which has been facing liquidation proceedings, will, in terms of the Ordinance, be paid more than Rs 4 crores by November 13, four days before Parliament is scheduled to meet.

This apart, critics say that if the assets of the company are more than its liabilities as the Prime Minister claimed at a Press Conference, why takeover of the firm when the debts could well be met out of its assets. [as published]

Another instance is the Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, the latest in the series, which aims at controlling diversion of forest land for non-forestry use.

Interestingly, at the time of the framing of the Constitution, when this particular clause was being debated in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, H. V. Kamath and H. N. Kunzru, among others, had expressed their fears about the possible misuse by the executive of the Ordinance-making powers.

Replying to the critics, B. R. Ambedkar had observed: "My submission to the House is that it is not difficult to imagine cases where the powers conferred by the ordinary law at any particular moment may be deficient to deal with a situation which may suddenly and immediately arise.

"What is the executive to do? The executive has got a new situation arisen, which it must deal with. Ex hypothesi, it has not got the power to deal with that in the existing code of law.

"The emergency must be dealt with and it seems to me that the only solution is to confer upon the President the power to promulgate a law which will enable the executive to deal with that particular situation, because it cannot resort to ordinary process of law because, again ex hypothesi, the legislature is not in session."

Weighed against Ambedkar's argument, some, if not many, of the Ordinances may not be justified.

CSO: 4220

GANDHI SPEECH OPENS SOCIAL JUSTICE SEMINAR

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Indian Constitution is a charter for change, and not a bulwark of status quo, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told a gathering of Supreme Court judges, distinguished jurists and lawyers on Friday.

At present, she said, a major ideological battle was being waged between interests who said the Fundamental Rights should have priority over the Directive Principles, and others who insisted that the Directive Principles were imperative to ensure social justice to the people, the majority of whom were poor and downtrodden.

Social legislation therefore had to cater to the social, economic, political and other facets affecting the masses. Mrs Indira Gandhi said while inaugurating a three-day national seminar on the Dynamics of Social Justice organised jointly by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and the Institute of Socialist Legal Studies.

A three-member delegation from the Soviet Union, led by USSR Supreme Court Deputy Chairman S. I. Gusev, has come to participate in the seminar which is being attended by over 290 jurists, lawyers and academicians. Law Minister Shiv Shankar, Supreme Court Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer and Mr Gusev also spoke at the inauguration. Chief Justice of India Y. V. Chandrachud was also present.

The Prime Minister said the rule of law had to run close to the rule of life, and had to cater to the most underprivileged as the fruits of development could not be the preserve of a privileged few.

She reminded the legal community of its responsibility to defend democratic institutions and to create public opinion against anti-social elements. The greatest enemies of progress, she said, were those who fomented communal disharmony, carried on violent agitations and indulged in separatist and sectarian movements.

The Government, she said, was fighting against such divisive forces with determination, but official efforts needed the support of all citizens, professionals like lawyers and the legal community.

The Prime Minister said the need for social justice was a universal concern. While legal instruments were important, a climate of proper interaction between Government and people was needed.

Mrs Gandhi traced the evolution of Indian jurisprudence and important legislation that had been enacted in free India, to ensure a fair deal to the people. Although there was some criticism of there being too many laws, she said legislation on industrial relations, labour and education had to ensure this fair deal.

She said tribunals and boards had been found useful in dispensing justice without the attendant delays in courts, and there was a need for more such forums.

Law Minister Shiv Shankar, who said he was speaking in an introspective mood, said political freedom was an empty word to someone denied his bread. Unless the law was used to benefit the poorest, it would not be possible to do justice to the ideals of the founding fathers of the Constitution.

The Law Minister said lawyers and judges came from privileged social backgrounds and perhaps they had no experience of what it meant to be underprivileged. "Unless the lawmen come from the breed for whose benefit the Constitution was largely meant, real justice would be illusory," he added.

Law in USSR

In his speech, First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Supreme Court S. I. Gusev said a sociopolitical orientation had to be given to the legal procession, apart from raising professional standards.

Lawyers, he said, had an important and responsible position in society, and in India, their influence on political and social life was well-known.

In the Soviet Union, the significance of law and its practitioners had been raised, and in the new Constitution, laws were designed to totally protect the social political and economic rights of the Soviet people.

The Soviet jurist emphasised the close ties between India and the Soviet Union, which extended to the field of law. Some time ago, judges of the Supreme Court, including Justice Krishna Iyer and P. N. Bhagwati, had been received in the Soviet Supreme Court during visit to Moscow. The current seminar, he said, would be a fruitful exercise and would contribute to the deepening of understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

The Soviet people, he said, were drawn emotionally and culturally to India. The two countries also had similarity of opinion and views on important international developments and a common concern for maintenance and strengthening world peace. Soviet scholars, he said, were continuing research into the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi, an eminent lawyer, apostle of peace and father of the nation.

Earlier, welcoming the participants and guests, Supreme Court judge V. R. Krishna Iyer said that law must raise the level of justice if real order was to be its product. "The troika of the republic's power, including judicial power, must therefore run together to the destination of development of Indian humanity," Justice Iyer added.

The Indian Constitution was socialist, and therefore social justice had to express itself in socialist jurisprudence backed by political will. We require to evolve an Indian, not alien, system of law, socialist in ethos and looking after the welfare of the people beyond the indifference of the bureaucracy and ambiguity of political indifference, he added.

Justice Iyer said lawyers were officers of justice, legal advisers to the people and a meaningful medium between law and justice, court and community, and therefore the profession had to be structured on a service basis and geared to an activist role securing social justice.

The three-day seminar, to be attended by over 200 judges, jurists, lawyers and academicians, will discuss various aspects of law and judicial systems. The three-man Soviet delegation is also presenting papers, Chief Justice Chandra-chud will deliver the valedictory address at the concluding function on Sunday.

CSO: 4220

MINORITY COMMISSION HEAD SPEAKS TO PRESS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Ahmedabad, November 3--The minority commission, headed by Mr Justice M.R.A. Ansari, is opposed to any job reservation for both religious and linguistic minorities.

Talking to newsmen here at the end of the three-day visit of the commission members to Gujarat today, Mr Justice Ansari said the commission was of the opinion that job reservation tended to give undue assurance to the people leaving little incentive to improve the standard.

Asked about the demand for adequate representation of Muslims in the police force as a measure to check communal riots, the commission chairman said even though there should be no job reservations, Muslims should be given representation in police services on the basis of their population in the country.

Mr Justice Ansari announced that a settlement of the Rudramahal conflict in Sidhpur in Mehsana district was on the cards. Both the Hindus and Muslims in the town had staked claims on the Rudramahal while the Archaeological Survey of India wanted it to be declared as a protected monument.

He said during the commission's visit to Sidhpur yesterday both Hindus and Muslims had represented before it and at the initiative of the commission, a compromise formula was being worked out. Both the Hindus and Muslims had put forward some proposals on the basis of which the commission had prepared a draft proposal which was discussed by the representatives of both the communities here today.

Compromise Formula

Mr Justice Ansari said later tonight that the commission would discuss it with the state government representatives.

He said that various minority delegations had demanded that the ban on the slaughter of all cow progeny in the state should be withdrawn and there should be no age limit to decide what animals could be slaughtered but should be based on the usefulness of the animals. The minorities, however, had no objection to banning cow slaughter. [as published]

Aked about the sentiments expressed by various leaders, particularly the threat by the Sarvodaya leader, Mr Vinoba Bhave, to launch an indefinite fast if cow slaughter was not totally banned, Mr Justice Ansari said the commission would go only by the economic factors and would not be "swayed by sentiments of anyone."

In the question of communal riots, he said the commission was studying various reports of inquiry authorities constituted earlier and was trying to go to the "root cause" of the problem.

In this connection, he said, the commission had decided to organise a seminar in Hyderabad in January when scholars and experts would discuss the problems of communal riots, method to ensure jobs to the minorities in services and to improve the social and economic standards of the minorities.

PTI adds: The minority commission has submitted to the Central Government his report on communal riots in Aligarh, Jamshedpur and Pannambat in Tamil Nadu, but is unable to complete its report on Moradabad riots as they have yet not subsided.

CMO: 4/20

AIPSO SUPPORTS INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Nov 80 p 10

(Text)

The All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation has condemned the reported attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to scuttle the international conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled to be held in Colombo next year.

The conference is to discuss the implementation of the 1971 US Declaration on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The AIPSO has called for an urgent mobilisation of opinion to thwart the US machinations and for ensuring that the conference is held as scheduled.

In a statement, the AIPSO secretariat has stressed the urgency of having the conference in the light of the rapid arms buildup in the region. Diego Gar-

dia had been assigned the role of a staging-point for landing troops on the Asian mainland, and a so-called Rapid Deployment Force was being mustered.

In the context of the Iran-Iraq conflict and the repeated attempts to revive the cold war, this huge military buildup carried in it the seeds of a wider conflict, the AIPSO warned.

"For the first time since the Second World War, the danger of a Third World holocaust has assumed reality. The Indian people are particularly concerned over these developments which have resulted in the encirclement of their country by the US-Pakistan-China alliance. A direct threat to India's sovereignty and integrity has arisen", the statement added.

SOVIET LAND NEHRU AWARD WINNERS NAMED

Madras THE HINDU in English 6 Nov 80 p 9

(Text)

NEW DELHI, Nov 8. The former Kerala Chief Minister, Mr C Achuta Menon, is among the winners of the Soviet Land Nehru Award for 1980. He got it for his contribution to Indo-Soviet friendship and world peace. The prize of Rs 10,000 and a two-week trip to the USSR has also been awarded to the National School of Drama here for staging plays by Russian playwright and to the noted Assamese writer, Mr Nabakanta Barua for his translation of Pushkin's poems. The NSD director will undertake the trip for the school.

Announcing the awards, Mr Namvar Singh, secretary-general of the award committee, said the prizes would be presented by the Finance Minister, Mr R Venkata-Raman, on Nov 13.

Three writers in Urdu, Sindhi and Hindi got Rs 5,000 each and a two-week trip to the Soviet Union. Among them is Mr Vishwanatha Upadhyaya.

A special award — a two-week trip to the Soviet Union — has been given to Rana Jang Bahadur Singh, former secretary-general of the awards committee, and Dr Harbhajan Singh for his translation of a collection of works of Lenin into Punjabi.

Ten authors and painters have been given prizes of Rs 1,500 each. Among them are Sudhir Desai (Gujarati), Alfred Chanda (Bihari), painting of Lenin), Badr Janna (Kannada) and Madhukar Singh (Hindi).

Five school children, including a girl, have won prize of a month's holiday at the Artek young pioneers camp in the Crimea for the paintings "Your Favourite sport".

The winners are Vilas Bajpai of New Delhi, Bhaskar Bhattacharya of Calcutta, Adiak Banideep, Shankar Rao of Shillong, S. Rama Mohan Rao of Hyderabad and Jitendra Kumar Shah of Ahmedabad — PTI and UNI.

SOUTHERN HARIJAN WELFARE MINISTERS MEET

Mairaj: THE HINDU in English 6 Nov 80 p 9

(Text)

TRIVANDRUM Nov 5. The two-day conference of the Ministers for Harijan Welfare in the four southern states and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, which concluded here on Tuesday has urged the Centre to enact legislation to provide for stringent punishment, including a minimum compulsory imprisonment, to those who obtain false certificates as belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to usurp reserved seats and jobs.

The conference recommended that the time was opportune for a review of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure that only those communities which actually suffered disadvantages were rendered subject to it.

A suggestion that jurisdiction of original courts be debarrased in respect of cases relating to issue and production of false certificates by introducing the proposed law under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, was also made.

Similarly there should be provision for summary trial of all cases relating to false certificates by Special Courts or Tribunals to be set up under the new law which should also declare the issue and possession of false certificates a punishable offence providing for deterrent punishment in the form of compulsory minimum imprisonment and fine.

The conference also recommended to the Centre that admissions and appointments on the basis of the certificates produced should be provisional subject to a detailed verification and any discovery of false certification should automatically entail loss of seat or job, followed by other legal procedures. The verification should be entrusted with a special cell of officers.

As regards atrocities on Harijans and other Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the conference noted that there were continuing because of severe helplessness

of these communities and also because of the inadequacy in the processes of prosecution and punishment.

Therefore, the law enforcement should be improved and deterrent penalties provided besides stepping up implementation of schemes for the economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

EXAMPLE OF
ANDHRA PRADESH

In this connection, the conference appreciated the fact that in Andhra Pradesh, special mobile courts had been set up to ensure speedy justice to affected people. This could be followed in other States as well.

Another recommendation to the State Governments was that priority should be given to assisting the sanitary workers comprising those handling night-soil.

The conference suggested the following measures: Municipalities and panchayats should focus on conversion of all latrines to water-bound closets before March 31, 1982 no new construction should be licensed without a provision for a water-bound closet; in areas where individual facilities cannot be provided, public conveniences should be created; all sanitary workers of this category above the age of 40 should be retired on full pension, or along with others of lower age group be absorbed in more dignified employment in the municipalities or panchayats; all children should be admitted to residential educational institutions; employment of persons for scavenging and dry latrine cleaning should be prohibited by March 31, 1982 and made continuing offences and minimum penalties of imprisonment and fine provided persons employed in sewage disposal or cleaning operations should be paid wages equal to clerical and technical categories and immediate rehabilitation of all existing families through housing schemes should be undertaken.

NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL MEMBERS NAMED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Nov 80 p 1

(Text)

Industrialists K K Birla and Mr J R D Tata are among the 21 members of the reconstituted National Integration Council which will have its first meeting in the capital on 13 November.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as the chairman of the Council which also has Union Ministers Giani Zail Singh, Mr V B Chavan and Mr Vasantdada Salve as its members together with Chief Ministers of 21 States. Assam Governor L P Singh is also a member.

The other members are Mr Chitta Basu, MP (TB), Mr Tridib Chowdhury, MP, (RSP), Mr Y S Chavan, MP (Cong-U), Mr Bhepoosh Gupta (CPI), Mr M Karunanidhi (DMK), Mr B D Kothekar (SP), Mr Ibrahim Sulaiman Salt

(ML), Mr Chandra Shekhar (Janata), Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee (BJP), Begum Abida Ahmed, Mr Frank Anthony, Mr S A Dange, former Nagaland Chief Minister Houshia Sema, Mrs Krishan Kripalani, Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, Swami Ranganathananda, president of the Indian Council of World Affairs Swaran Singh, Zarina Currimbhoy, Mr E K Birla, Mr J R D Tata, UGC chairman Agha Chaudhry, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Saty Kumar, chairman of the SC and ST commission Bhau Paswan Shah, AMU vice-chancellor B Hamid, SNDT Women's University vice-chancellor Prof Madhuri Shah and Mr Hari Dang, principal of St Paul's School, Darjeeling and Minorities Commission chairman Justice Mr A Ansari.

CSO: 4220

CPI LEADER DISCUSSES AITUC PARLEY, OTHER MATTERS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Nov 80 p 3

(Text)

THE CPI leader, Mr Biswanath Mukherjee, said in Calcutta on Tuesday that the "so-called All India Communist Party" competently failed in its efforts to bring about a split in the All India Trade Union Congress, the labour wing of the CPI.

He said the AITUC leaders like Mrs Rita Deshpande and Acharya Deepakar had tried to bring pressure on the AITUC president, Mr Dange, so that he would not allow a reshuffling of the AITUC leadership. But "we persuaded him to remain as president while making the desired changes in the leadership in order to make it militant" the CPI leader said.

Among the changes made were the election of Mr Indrajit Gupta as general secretary in place of Mr K. G. Srivastava, who is a follower of the Dange line of support for Mrs Gandhi. Mr Srivastava, who is still a member of the CPI like Mr Dange, agreed to be one of the vice-presidents of the newly-constituted AITUC leadership.

Mr Dange's daughter, Mrs Rita Deshpande, the AITUC leader, and Mr N. C. Dutt, another supporter of the Dange line, lost their positions as the treasurer and a secretary of the organization and were made ordinary members of the working committee. Mr Mukherjee said that Mrs Deshpande had tried to "create a scene" by walking out of the conference when the working class delegates resented her description of Mrs Gandhi as an ally of the workers. She refused to return even after the presidium restored calm in the hall and requested her to continue her speech. Mr Mukherjee said she behaved in this manner presumably to put pressure on Mr Dange. He said on the previous day Acharya Deepakar's remarks in support of Mrs Gandhi had similarly angered the delegates.

Mr Mukherjee said that an overwhelming majority of the delegates rejected both the political and organizational lines of the

AITUC. He said the delegates felt that as a premier trade union organisation, the AITUC would have to take the lead in fighting "many militant battles" against the monopoly houses and the "bourgeois" Governments in the States.

The CPI leader was unhappy about the failure of the Left Front Government to control the prices of essential commodities and supply them through the public distribution system. He said although the primary responsibility in this regard was the Central Government, the Left Front Government also had a role to play. He said the public impression was that it was not doing its best regarding the distribution of necessary items. He said on the other hand the Kerala Government procured a number of essential items from other States and had supplied these at reduced rates through ration shops. Mr Mukherjee was happy that the CPI (M) and the Left Front had agreed to observe a bandh in protest against the rising prices.

With regard to the dispute between the two Communist parties over the Midnapore Assembly seat, the CPI leader said that if the CPI (M) insisted on contesting the seat, it would only help the Congress (I). "I hope the CPI (M) will see reason and not hand over the seat to the Congress (I)," Mr Mukherjee said. He said the CPI had won the seat in elections held in 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971 and in 1972. It lost the seat in 1977 because of the division of Leftist votes.

The CPI leader admitted that after coming to power, the CPI (M) had been able to improve its position in the area and secured a majority by a small margin in the Panchayat Samity with the help of Independents, who included "Jana Sanghati". But the CPI won both the seats in the Zilla Parishad defeating the CPI (M) the Congress (I) and other parties.

PACT PROVIDES FOR SOVIET AID TO COAL INDUSTRY

Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Nov 80 p 7

(Text)

NEW DELHI Oct 11

An Indo-Soviet protocol was signed here today at the end of a 10-day visit by a Soviet delegation to identify specific projects for which India will take technical help from the USSR to improve coal production.

The protocol covering 1980-81 was signed by Mr. R. P. Khurana, Additional Secretary to the Department of coal and Mr. V. V. Rely, First Deputy Minister for the Soviet coal industry.

In terms of the agreement, plans will be drawn up for the production of 10 million tonnes of coal in the Jayanti open cast mine in the Jharia coalfield. Longwall caving will be introduced at the Chhatbari mine and vertical and decline shafts will be sunk to produce 1.5 million tonnes a year from the Jayanti mine in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

Modernisation of the Jharia and Dhanbad workings also forms part of the deal. These workings will be capable of delivering 1.5 million tonnes of washed coal to the steel plants.

Soviet experts will also assist in continuing a major underground gas rating in the Karanpura coalfield for several years. Once the fire is controlled, large quantities of high grade coking coal can be recovered.

The Soviet Union will make available technical documents and other technical assistance for the manufacture of spare parts for coal mining machinery of Soviet origin.

This will further better utilisation

and productivity of the machinery already deployed. Indian coal mining machinery building capacity will also be built in range and sophistication.

As already announced by the Planning Minister, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, the Soviet Union will also co-operate in raising the production of the Jharia coalfield by 12 million tonnes. There will be expansion and a captive 100 MW power plant in the Jharia belt.

There is a major open cast project which envisages the extraction of coal from a depth exceeding 600 metres covering 11 coal seams, many of which were unscientifically exploited in pre-nationalisation days and some of which are on fire.

The scheme of mining provides for the reclamation of land and its restoration as far as possible to a usable condition.

The protocol refers to the scope of future cooperation between India and the USSR for updating methods of geological exploration, and stipulates possibilities for training Indian specialists in both countries in modern techniques of coal production and beneficiation.

The Soviet delegation, besides having discussions in Delhi, visited mines in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields and held discussions at Ranchi with the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute of Coal India Ltd. The visit was undertaken to draw up a programme of cooperation.

DETAILS OF SOVIET POWER DEVELOPMENT AID GIVEN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Nov 80 p 3

(Text)

INDIA and the Soviet Union on Wednesday signed a memorandum of understanding to enlarge their cooperation in the sphere of power development at the end of the visit to this country of Mr N A Lopatin, Deputy Minister of Energy of the USSR.

It has been agreed that the Soviet Union would expedite and immediately organize the supplies of spare parts needed for Indian power stations.

The two sides will also exchange experience and knowhow in operating power plants, modern techniques of planning, designing and constructing large power stations, utilizing low calorific fuel and developing and operating integrated power systems and extra-high voltage transmission systems.

Special measures would be taken

to improve the working of the 620 MW Patratu power station in Bihar erected with Soviet help in the states.

Dialogue has also been initiated between the two countries for the prospect of Soviet participation in a large integrated power-cum-coal development project.

The Soviet delegation met Energy Minister A B A Ghani Khan Chaudhury on Wednesday and it was agreed that the "system of cooperation has to be intensified." Mr Chaudhury was invited to the USSR for future discussions on the subject.

CII: 1429

SCIENTIST CLAIMS SYNTHESIS OF UNIQUE PARTICLE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Allahabad, October 31 (PTI): A chemistry professor at Allahabad University here claims to have synthesised a unique particle which he says will help end the energy and fertiliser crisis.

Dr Krishna Bahadur says the particles can split water into oxygen and hydrogen in presence of sunlight. Hydrogen which can replace oil and natural gas is considered the fuel of the future.

He says the same particles, with the help of sunlight, convert nitrogen in the air into fertiliser nitrogen and thereby can rid the fertiliser industry of its dependence of naphtha.

The miracle particles synthesised by Dr Bahadur and his wife Dr S. Ranganayaki, also a chemist, have been named "Jeewanu," meaning "particles of life."

"These are cell-like particles about three thousandths of a millimetre across," Dr Bahadur said in an interview.

"They grow and multiply in test tubes and, like cells, have distinct boundary walls. They are not real cells, but are in the borderline between living and non-living."

Dr Bahadur said that jeewanus mixed with water liberate about 100 litres of hydrogen a day from one square meter area exposed to sunlight.

He said jeewanu was synthesised in his laboratory several years ago and over 50 papers on the properties of this unique particle has been published by his team.

CSO: 4220

SYMPOSIUM ON RENEWABLE ENERGY REVIEWED

Madras THE HINDU in English 4 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by B. S. Padmanabhan: "Renewable Energy: A Sense of Urgency"]

(Text) It has been estimated that by the end of the century about 40 per cent of the total oil consumption needs of the country can be met by renewable sources of energy. What will be the impact of a new thrust in R and D efforts in the related fields?

SCIENTISTS working in different parts of the country on various aspects of utilising renewable sources of energy recently exchanged notes at Awahab on the occasion of the golden jubilee celebrations of the National Academy of Sciences and the picture that emerged was that there were still a number of technological problems to be solved before the efforts to replace oil by non-conventional sources could make an impact to any significant extent.

Even though the scientists started working on non-conventional sources of energy a decade ago, it is only in the last couple of years that the research and development activities have been intensified following the hike in oil prices. The Iran-Iraq conflict has imparted a sense of urgency to these efforts.

It was against this background that the National Academy of Sciences—the oldest among the three science academies in the country—chose to bring together scientists working in this sphere for an exchange of notes so that the problems encountered could be identified and solutions worked out. A striking feature of the symposium was the active participation of younger workers in this field.

Solar Devices

The renewable sources of energy discussed were solar, wind, tide, geothermal, ocean-thermal, wave and animal energy. But a major part of the symposium

was devoted to the R and D work in solar devices. Prof. Krishnaji, Organising Secretary of the Academy, explained that this was because very few scientists had done original work in areas other than solar energy.

However, it was brought out in the brief session on the other sources of energy that quite a good deal of work in understanding the fundamental problems in tapping geothermal, ocean-thermal, tide and wave energy had been undertaken.

Geothermal Power

For instance, in tapping geothermal energy, the main problem was reported to be the understanding of the mechanism of heat transfer in aquifers. Two mathematicians of Bangalore University, Mr. N. Rudraiah and Mr. R. Friedrich, a German expert, explained their attempts to find out the convection phenomena based on mathematical equations.

Geothermal energy has been located in 76 places, mostly in the Himalayan region. Of these, at 34 places, the heat energy is of the order of over 150 degree centigrade. According to Prof. V. K. Gaur of Roorkee University, the total power potential from all these geothermal sources is estimated at 500 MW in 100 years.

As a pilot project, a one-megawatt capacity power plant based on geothermal source is being considered at Puga valley. Prof. Gaur hoped that India would soon join the list of handful of countries, including the U.S., New Zealand, Mexico, Italy

and Japan, which produce electricity from geothermal source.

As for wind energy, the R and D efforts are aimed at developing water-pumping wind mills. According to Dr. S. Parameswaran of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, direct conversion of wind energy into a mechanical form for water-pumping obviated the need for sophisticated controls, wind being erratic in nature both in speed and direction.

The scientists have been working on a number of designs, and of these, the "arp-ool wind mill" and the "nai sail wind mill" are reported to hold promise of commercial exploitation from the point of view of both technical feasibility and economic viability. Already, under an Indo-Dutch programme, Dutch experts are helping India in the building of wind mills in different parts of the country.

One of the Dutch experts, Mr. Van De Wen said that during the last three years, 40 wind mills had been set up under this programme in different States, including Tamil Nadu. The main accent in this programme is on building wind mills with locally available materials.

Priority for Solar Energy

On ocean thermal energy, there was no Indian presentation, but the possibilities of tapping the difference in temperature between deep-sea water and the surface water were brought out by Mr. Maurice Kanta, Adviser in the U.S. Energy Department.

According to him, a 100 MW power plant based on ocean thermal energy would come up in the U.S. by 1986. The plant is to generate 500 MW from ocean systems by 1989 and 10,000 MW by 1999. According to Mr. M. Deyal of the Department of Science and Technology, the technical feasibility is obvious but the costs are high, and much development needs to be done. In his view, it would take a long time to harness ocean energies on a large scale. Therefore, for immediate purposes, the priority should be on other sources of renewable energy.

In the area of solar energy, the R and D efforts are directed towards the development of thermal devices, photo-voltaic devices and bio-mass systems. Thermal devices are sought to use solar energy directly for heating, space conditioning, water distillation, water lifting, cooking, drying, etc.

The second group of activities consist of developing photo-voltaic silicon cells for converting solar energy into electricity. The third group is concerned with the production of bio-gas, energy plantations, bio-hydrogen, algae, and use of agricultural wastes to produce power.

In the area of solar thermal devices, considerable development work has been done. Apart from solar heaters, a device to use solar energy for the cooling of buildings has been developed. Mr. N. K. Garg of the Central Building Research Institute said that the system was based on the principle of evaporative cooling, and a prototype of the device was on trial. A system of the cooling of buildings by open evaporation of water over the roof is being developed at the Indian Institute of Technology in Delhi.

It was noted at the symposium that in the area of cooking, using solar energy, R and D work was initiated in the 1950s, but there had been no progress in improving the design to make this more widely acceptable. The design that had been developed could be used only outdoors, not so convenient a proposition.

It was pointed out that if an efficient indoor solar cooker could be developed it would help save a lot of fuel now consumed in the kitchen.

As regards solar cells, Prof. Suresh Chandra of Banaras Hindu University held out the possibility of photoelectro chemical solar cells being developed within five years. Already at the laboratory level, a cell of this kind has been successfully made and tested. This is claimed to provide an inexpensive means of storing solar electricity.

The photoelectro chemical solar cell, it is said, also raises the possibility of splitting water and storing hydrogen. This is regarded to be a significant line of work, as the thrust of research in the coming years would be on using hydrogen as a source of power.

Place of Fossil Fuel

What would be the likely impact of all these R and D efforts on the energy situation? According to Mr. M. Deyal, Adviser of the Department of Science and Technology, the entire consumption of diesel for water-pumping and rural industry could be replaced by renewable sources of energy by the turn of the century. In the case of fossil fuel utilisation in households 50 per cent of the kerosene consumption could be replaced by renewable energy.

The naphtha consumption as feedstock in petro-chemicals could be replaced completely and fuel oil for low and medium temperature process heat application could be replaced to the extent of 50 per cent. The use of diesel and motor gas for road transport could be replaced to the extent of 66 per cent.

Thus, about 40 per cent of fuel oil

consumption in all the sectors could be replaced by renewable sources of energy. Moreover, the renewable source could replace 20 per cent of the coal consumption and seven per cent of electricity consumption. These projections are based on the assumption that deliberate policy measures would be initiated to replace fossil fuel application with renewable energies and related-technologies.

According to Mr Dayal, major efforts should be made to reduce oil consumption in the transportation sector which accounts for 55 per cent of the total oil consumption. This could be achieved by expanding the role of railways in freight transport particularly for long distances and electrification of the system. Simultaneously, the development of battery-powered vehicles and hydrogen fuel pumps is envisaged.

The stress on renewable energy sources is not expected to minimise the need to accelerate the supply of energy from coal, hydel and nuclear sources. Mr Dayal contended that the figures projected in respect of total energy in the year 2000 A.D. added up to only 1.3 tonnes per capita energy which would still be way below even the present level of the world average of two tonnes per capita. The scope for energy consumption is so great that all sources should be increasingly tapped.

Note of Caution

A disquieting note was struck by Prof. Dhirendra Sharma of the Centre for Studies in Science Policy at the Jawaharlal Nehru University in respect of nuclear energy programme. He favored a moratorium on the setting up of nuclear plants, and cited the example of the U.S. and Sweden which had decided against any expansion of nuclear power projects.

His argument was based on the hazards posed by nuclear power plants to environment. According to him, more nuclear power plants would result in an increase in the temperature of the lower atmosphere with adverse effects on environment.

Secondly, he contended, any accident in a nuclear plant would mean disastrous consequences to the environment. For instance, he pointed out the Narora atomic power plant was being put up in a seismic zone and that any untoward happening in this plant in the event of an earthquake, would pose a hazard not only to those in the neighbourhood of Narora but to others in three highly populous States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal as well. Since the plant was being located on the banks of the Ganga, toxic materials would fall into the river in the event of an accident and would be carried to the three States through which it flows.

He also argued that massive investment on nuclear programme could yield only 2700 MW by 2000 AD while for the same amount of investment, a much larger supply of power could be generated through other sources. He, therefore, pleaded for top priority in the matter of investment and R and D efforts to the tapping of solar and biomass energy which have relevance not only to rural energy needs but also to urban energy consumption.

The view raised by Prof. Sharma has been voiced on several occasions in the past, and Prof. Hari Narayan, who presided over the session, said, it was a debatable point. But on the question of mounting concerted efforts to reduce fossil fuel consumption by increasingly resorting to non-conventional renewable sources of energy there were no two views.

PROGRAM TO BOOST COAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] New Delhi, October 29.

The Union government has drawn up an ambitious programme for increasing coal production by 60 million tonnes with an investment of over Rs. 1000 crores.

While the government has started clearing coal mining projects without much delay, it has yet to tie up in most cases arrangements for collaboration with foreign companies and find a way of getting over delays in land acquisition.

For the development of the coal industry, the government has initiated talks with the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Germany and Poland. Some proposals by foreign parties for the development of integrated coal mining and power generation projects are being considered by the energy ministry.

Some 20 coal mining projects approved in the past ten months are under various stages of implementation by Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. These projects involve a capital outlay of Rs. 287 crores. More than ten million tonnes of coal will be available from these projects by 1984-85.

Another 21 projects are expected to be cleared during the current year. These projects costing Rs. 407 crores are likely to produce an additional 28 million tonnes of coal a year.

The government has also given approval for taking advance action on four big coal projects with a long gestation period. These will involve an ultimate investment of about Rs. 352 crores. Their aggregate final production capacity is 21 million tonnes.

As a result of speedy approval of new projects the indigenous coal mining machinery manufacturing industry has picked up. It was languishing for want of sufficient orders. Capacities for more sophisticated machinery are being set up.

Meanwhile, coal production between April and September this year has recorded an increase of 6.3 per cent over the corresponding period last year. This year's production was 50.05 million tonnes, against 47.09 million last year. The pit-head stocks at the end of September stood at nearly 13 million tonnes, against 10.60 million tonnes in September last year.

INDIA'S ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES IDENTIFIED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 27 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Allahabad, October 26 (PTI).

India has enough potential of alternate energy sources to replace more than one-third of the oil and coal it would require in the year 2001, Mr. Maheshwar Dayal, adviser in the department of science and technology (DST) said here today.

In a detailed report to the national academy of sciences symposium on alternate energy, Mr. Dayal said the goal could be reached if the relevant projects on solar, biomass, biogas and wind energy were taken up now on a priority basis.

According to the DST study, India's alternative energy potential could meet the demands of the entire agricultural sector, and replace one-fourth of the fuel oil used in industries, half of the kerosene used in households and half of the diesel and petrol used in the transport sector.

Mr. Dayal, who is also the chief of the DST's energy projects, said alternate energy would be available by harnessing solar, wind, and biomass energy and utilising the 650 million tonnes of cow dung, which alone is equivalent to 35 billion units of electrical energy or three times the power used in agriculture.

Mr. Dayal said DST had already launched a major programme on biogas. Twenty community size biogas plants were being set up this year in different parts of the country.

According to the DST study, the cost of electricity generation from biogas is half that incurred by the use of coal.

Regarding solar power, Mr. Dayal said DST has launched a major demonstration to put solar water heating systems in a number of textile mills, hospitals, hostels and dairies to promote widespread commercial applications in the domestic and industrial sectors.

Mr. Dayal said a national programme for electricity generation using solar cells has also been taken up and the solar panels developed at the Central Electronics Limited (CEL) were being field-tested.

The CEL solar panels were presently used in a lighthouse beacon at Dwarka port and in pumping water at two villages in Gujarat and Rajasthan. The production of

solar panels was being explored for applications in minor irrigation, street lighting, community radio and television sets.

Mr. Deyal said the entire country had been mapped for their solar and wind energy potential. Following the field testing of a horizontal axis wind mill, DST has launched a demonstration programme by setting up a large number of such windmills in the country.

Another potential alternative source of energy, according to Mr. Deyal, would be biomass converted into alcohol that could be used as feedstock for chemical industry instead of naphtha.

Apart from harnessing renewable sources of energy, the DST study has recommended the efficient use of coal.

CHD: 4770

INDIA TO ALLOW THIRD WORLD OIL CAPITAL

Bomay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English, 29 Oct 80 p 1

(Text) New Delhi, October 28,

The Union government has decided to permit investments in India from oil exporting developing countries.

Blessed with large financial resources, these countries have relatively limited opportunities for investment at home and are looking for avenues of investment abroad. They also may not have the type of technology India needs.

The Union government has, therefore, decided that foreign investment proposals from these countries need not be associated with the transfer of technology from the equity holder and that such investments may be of a portfolio nature.

The idea is that many priority areas like fertilisers, cement, petro-chemicals, sugar and so on involve large financial outlays, and growth in domestic production could reduce dependence on imports.

In some ventures, there would be scope for export-oriented production catering either to the oil exporting developing countries or to other countries in Europe. According to an official press release, the scope for raising foreign currency loans as a result of such co-operation has been taken into account by the government.

Within the framework of investment policy of the government, the official release said, the government had decided to provide the following facilities:

- (a) Investment from oil exporting developing countries may be permitted in new companies even if it is in the nature of portfolio investment.
- (b) Such investments should not exceed 40 per cent share in the equity.
- (c) The new companies should be export-oriented or should undertake manufacturing activities covered under Appendix I of the industrial policy of 1973.
- (d) Investment on the aforesaid pattern may be allowed in hotels.
- (e) Investment may also be allowed in new hospital projects, and such hospitals should also make provision for outdoor and emergency medical service to the poor, with all facilities for a minimum percentage of occupancy by Indians.
- (f) Capital may also be allowed to be raised abroad for such joint ventures, provided the terms are reasonable.

(Text) 10/11

OIL PRODUCTION STARTS AT BOMBAY SOUTH

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

(Text) Bombay, Oct 31. With oil flowing from the southern part of the Bombay High from today, the offshore oil complex would immediately raise the rate of oil production from this source to six million tonnes per annum or 1.20 lakh barrels per day.

Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals P. C. Sethi today dedicated the new production area to the nation at the function held in the Bombay High region.

He said that the oil production from the new area would be stepped up to seven million tonnes by the end of this year or 1.40 lakh barrels per day. By the end of 1982, the production from Bombay High would be stepped up to 12 million tonnes.

The Rs 32-crore new complex commissioned will save the country Rs 1.4 crore per day in foreign exchange at the current level of international oil prices when it achieves full capacity.

The basic design of the complex was done by Engineers India Ltd with Indian know-how, marking a major step forward in the indigenisation of off-shore construction technology.

Oil production from Bombay High has been steadily increased over since commercial exploitation began more than four years ago following oil-strike there in February, 1974. The "discovery-to-production" period was the shortest in the international offshore industry.

Mr Sethi, addressing newsmen here yesterday, said that there was no cause for any alarm on the oil front since the supply position of diesel, kerosene and furnace oil was comfortable and there are adequate stocks. If there was no panic-buying and hoarding of oil, there should be no cause for alarm, he added.

Elaborating the supply position further, Mr Sethi said that till December there would be no problem and States have been requested to accord priority to agriculture.

Mr Sethi reiterated that there will be no difficulty in meeting the country's requirements of 16 million tonnes of crude and petroleum products during 1980-81, adds IWL.

he said the Soviet Union had agreed to make good any losses of crude and petroleum products if both Iraq and Iran stopped supplies.

The shortfall was being made good by purchases in the spot market abroad. A delegation would soon leave for Mexico to sign a contract. Delegations were also leaving for some other countries to get more crude, he said.

Mr. Sethi announced that the coal-based fertiliser plants at Talcher in Orissa and Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh would go into commercial production from June 1979.

2001 - 0270

MOSCOW INSTITUTE REVISES REPORT ON VIZAC

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

The Moscow Institute of designing metallurgical works has forwarded the revised detailed project report on the main plants of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, one of the two shore based plants already cleared by the Government, reported UNI.

According to plans submitted to its Indian counterparts the complex will be the largest so far having a blast furnace of 3000 cubic metres. The rolling shops of the complex have been designed to have four automatic mills which will produce sections of various types ranging from wire to beams.

An Indian engineering consultant

firm which is collaborating with designing of the complex is currently working on the DPR for preparation of designs, according to SAIL sources.

The integrated steel complex at Visakhapatnam was sanctioned in June 1979 last with a capacity of about 3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel in two overlapping stages at an estimated cost of Rs 2,250 crore.

RA. 150-CR. SECRET

This amount included a foreign exchange component of Rs 500 crore.

The first stage of the complex is scheduled to be completed in 1983-84 and the second stage with-

in two years of the commissioning of the first stage.

USSR has offered a credit of Rs 250 crore for the first stage of the complex.

The plant will produce pig iron, billets, wire rods, light and medium merchant products and universal beam mill products which incidentally would be manufactured for the first time in the country.

The production capacity envisaged for the first stage is 710,000 tonnes of light medium merchant steel products, 300,000 tonnes of saleable billets and 812,000 tonnes of saleable pig iron.

the USSR steel experts in the de-

(as published)

(S) 11-12/10

ENERGY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE PARLEY REPORTED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

Text

RANCHI, Nov. 1—Mr Ghani Khan Choudhury, Union Energy Minister, said here today that the two major bottlenecks of power and transport hampering the production and availability of coal in the country would soon be overcome, following a series of decisions taken by the Government.

Addressing a Press conference at the end of the two-day Parliamentary Consultative Committee of which he is Chairman, Mr Choudhury said that collieries in Bihar and West Bengal would have captive power plants very soon. The Government has already decided to set up 10 to 12 thermal power stations of 10 MW each in the eastern region costing Rs 70 crores. These projects would be constructed by a British firm on a turnkey basis and would be ready in a year.

Mr Choudhury said that members of the committee expressed concern over the problem of transporting coal because of non-availability of railway wagons. To meet the challenge the Government had decided to lay a network of "slurry pipeline" between the point of despatch and the receiving end all over the country with the help of the USA.

To begin with a network of about 1,000 km would be laid in the Western Coalfields linking it to major power houses in Maharashtra and Gujarat. The pilot project would cost Rs 700 crores.

Members of the committee suggested the adoption of other modes of transportation like roadways on a large scale.

New super thermal power stations sanctioned in the eastern region include Talcher in Orissa and Rabhaigaon and Karanpura in Bihar. The Centre has taken a decision to set up all thermal power stations in future near coalfield areas to avoid transport problems. Mr V. Mahajan said that Coal India would fully meet the requirements of all the steel plants in the country by the end of 1981.

Regarding the takeover of some of the sick and badly-managed State Electricity Boards by the Centre, Mr Choudhury said there was some constitutional difficulty at present. But the Government was thinking in terms of amending the laws to pave the way for their takeover, he added. The Minister said that a large number of MPs and MLAs from Bihar had asked him to take over the Bihar State Electricity Board which was in a bad shape.

Mr Choudhury said that a meeting of Power Ministers of all States would be convened in New Delhi soon to review the power situation in the country and the progress of the ongoing projects would be discussed. There would be a periodical review of the performance of the power sector to identify and take corrective measures wherever necessary, he added.

ECONOMIST REVIEWS SOVIET AID TO NATION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Nov 80 p 9

Article by M. Rahmet Ali, head of the Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia

Text

ECONOMIC development of an underdeveloped country requires the help of developed countries in the shape of equipment, technical know-how and scientific knowledge to utilise her resources and to gear up the national economy. India also looked towards the developed countries when it started economic planning in 1951. Amidst the serious problems of huge population, miserable standard of living, shabby inequalities and negligible industrial base, we started the programme of development through the method of economic planning.

COMPREHENSIVE AID FOR DEVELOPMENT

Now, if we do a stock-taking of Soviet economic aid to India we can confidently say that it played a remarkable role in widening the industrial base, providing a strong infrastructure and boosting the developmental programme in this country. This way it helped our economic development in achieving the goal of self-reliant economy. Apart from the material aid to India, the spirit of USSR to share generously its experiences with India are definitely appreciated by the Indian people. The attitude of parting with scientific and technical knowledge, which was gained by experience and hard work after spending a huge amount and millions of hours of skilled labour, is a clear proof of generosity of the

Soviet Union. In spite of the difference in the social systems, both the nations have a valuable understanding.

Soviet help to India may be taken as a result of realisation of the international responsibilities to support the depressed and underdeveloped nations in the interest of world peace and stability. Soviet help includes technical assistance to the key enterprises at all stages — from designing to actual operation. It includes supply of equipment, skill and training of Indian personnel. Russian economic aid has been tremendous, helpful in materialising our industrial development policy resolutions of 1948 and 1956.

INITIAL STEPS

The first important step of Soviet help to India was taken in the year 1955 when the first agreement of Economic and Scientific Cooperation was signed. In the year 1956, a State farm was established at Surangam with the help of Soviet cooperation. The period from 1955 to 1962 is considered a most important phase of Soviet help to the Indian economy. Since 1963, both the countries signed a number of agreements, protocols and documents regarding economic, scientific and technical co-operation. During the last 25 years more, than 50 projects were started in India and 20 more are at various stages of construction in the first phase, steel, machine-building, oil exploration and re-

fining and heavy electricals received the attention of Soviet Aid. In the following years — up to 1979 — the number of projects increased in these areas.

Massive economic aid was received by the public sector in all the fields of agriculture and industry and about 90 per cent of the economic aid from USSR has been devoted to these sectors. This was the time when industrial policy resolution of 1956 was adopted in India. The help covered 10 out of 17 industries which were established through this policy. There was a remarkable contribution to this help specially to the heavy industries in the public sector.

Today, all the major fields of Indian economy are being run with the Soviet cooperation. This includes production of steel, exploration and refining of oil, power generation, heavy and light machines and tools, drugs, ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries, power generation, metallurgical industries, mining, and space exploration. Because of these efforts India has attained self-sufficiency in many sectors. More than 90 per cent of the aid was utilised to support the first five industries mentioned above.

EXPANDING COOPERATION

The third phase of economic co-operation between these coun-

tries was between 1971 and 1979-80. An important outcome of the 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation included the set up of an Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which came into existence in September 1972. The establishment of such a joint commission was a unique example of India's relations with the other countries of the world. These are the efforts to expand the cooperation both horizontally and vertically.

Efforts were made to expand the capacity of the existing units of enterprises and make them technically more sophisticated. Right now the share of Soviet-assisted industries has been considerably increased. Figures regarding this contribution upto 1978 as follows: contribution in steel is over 34 per cent in exploration of oil over 70 per cent in oil refining over 30 per cent in power generation over 40 per cent in metallurgical equipment over 30 per cent in power 20 per cent in synthetics 30 per cent in heavy chemicals 50 per cent and in heavy industrial equipment 80 per cent.

Steel being a basic metal for industrial development received immediate attention. Out of the six steel plants in India, the two huge plants of Bhilai and Bokaro have supplied 30 million tons of steel and 40 million tons of cast iron. The country can be proud of these plants. The third plant with an annual capacity of one million ton steel for export purposes is coming up at Visakhapatnam.

In the field of non-ferrous metals the oil was spectacular. In the year 1974 a copper plant of 25,000 tons of capacity was built. An aluminium plant with a capacity of 5 lakh tons came up at Kharagpur. Output of coal mining was raised from 15 to 20 million tons annually and the oil production in India in the year 1975 crossed the limit of 5.5 million tons.

NEW DIMENSIONS

In 1973 L. I. Brezhnev rightly mentioned that "sky is the limit" of Indo-Soviet co-operation. And the agreement in this year during his visit added new dimensions to Indo-Soviet co-operation. Supplies of two million tons of wheat, other

raw material and crude oil started flowing in the country. Supply of wheat during the period of food shortage was of great help to India. Since then, the ever increasing Soviet assistance helped in solving the problems of energy crisis and idle capacity of our production units. It also strengthened and broadened the technical base of the industries. Alongwith this, a fresh addition of more than 80 industrial units took place and various efforts were made to increase the level of technology and sophistication.

During the year 1978, again, a number of agreements were signed in Delhi and Moscow in the field of economic, technical and scientific co-operation. Agriculture also received due importance. Leaders of the two countries visited each other and finalised a programme of long-term economic and trade co-operation and joint ventures in the third countries for a period of 10-15 years. It was agreed upon to set up one more steel plant, one aluminium plant, to effect the supply of crude oil from Russia, and delivery of goods between the two countries worth of 1000 million rupees. The protocol included the expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai, completion of Mathura refinery, production of new items in heavy machine-building plant at Ranchi and Hardwar and mining machinery at Durgapur. The value of 1.5 million tons of crude oil to be imported from Russia was Rs 115 crores.

The USSR would import textile and leather goods from India in exchange. This agreement was in continuation of the agreement of 1977 when a supply of 4.5 million tons of crude oil within a period of three years was finalised. The

in 1978 is also important for the fourth session of Indo-Soviet Commission when it was decided to launch the second satellite with the help of Soviet rocket. Soviet and Indian scientists would prospect each mineral deposits in India. The session emphasised the development of non-ferrous metal industry. It was also decided that co-operation between the two countries would be on the compensatory basis.

NEW PROTOCOL

In December 1979, a new protocol was signed between the Soviet Union and India. This envisaged a 20 per cent increase in the trade turnover of the countries, the supply of 3 lakh tons of cement 3000 tons of wood pulp for newspaper and an increase of 4000 tds in the supply of fertiliser. The Indo-Soviet agreement regarding co-operation in peaceful use of Atomic energy which was signed at the beginning of 1979 is a significant decision and will be of great help to our country in developing the atomic potential.

FURTHER GROWTH IN PRODUCTION

This agreement was finalised in the spirit of previous declaration of 1977, Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation of 1971 and the agreement of further development of Economic and Trade Co-operation of 1973. In the first two sections of the agreement industry and transport were included. Bokaro and Bokaro plants were expected to increase the production capacity to 4 million tons annually along with the construction of a new plant at Visakhapatnam. In the area of non-ferrous metal, an aluminium plant of 6.8 lakh tons capacity was to be established in Andhra Pradesh. Operation in the coal mines would be supplemented by imported technology. Oil and natural gas exploration in India would be done from 1981 to 1990. Besides these, power generation, machine-building, animal husbandry, state farms, fisheries, pharmaceutical and light industry were also given due attention.

Section 3 deals with the joint venture of both the countries in the economic development of the third countries. Section 4 deals with the increasing sophistication of the industrial units. Section 5 deals with the growth of mutual trade considering long-term programme upto 1990. Section 6 mentions co-operation in the field of science and technology.

The declaration of 1979 opened fresh gates to have "new forms of co-operation" which is meant to adopt new fields instead of concentrating on the projects which were established before 1977. This was a significant step taken at the most appropriate time — on

the eve of the sixth five year plan. It aims at determining specific and perspective direction — of mutually beneficial trade, scientific and economic cooperation in order to expand and deepen this cooperation on a long-term basis.

EQUITABLE TRADE RELATIONS

Trade with other countries plays its own role in the economic development by strengthening the international division of labour and let the countries concentrate on the items of production in which they have natural advantage. Assisting an economy through trade is a well accepted economic practice. In section 8 of this agreement, trade is described as a corner stone of economic cooperation and it clearly mentions that "both sides consider it expedient to outline the principle directions of trade development till 1980".

To expedite the implementation, it was brought under the jurisdiction of Inter-Governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation. Alongwith this, the necessity of exchange of trade delegations was also realised.

The total volume of trade continuously increased was with a tremendous rate between 1953 (when the first trade agreement was signed) and the present time. In the meanwhile five important trade agreements have been signed. In terms of figures, the total volume which was Rs 175 million in the year 1953, had gone up to Rs 10,000 million by 1978.

Exports from India to the Soviet Union gradually changed during the establishment. Hundred

from traditional goods to the industrial goods such as machinery and machine parts, textile, leather goods etc. And the imports included some important raw material fertiliser, crude oil and petroleum product alongwith the heavy machinery. In this process, payment for Soviet goods in terms of rupees saved a considerable foreign exchange to this country. This long-term agreement in trade field will ascertain the market for Indian product.

In the field of trade, a country has to be extra careful to find the market for the goods which are produced by the help of her own technology. Soviet Union is importing such commodities as are produced on the basis of labour intensive technology in our country. Increasing exports of such commodities will also be of great help to solve the employment problem within the country.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Within the period of 25 years, Soviet aid to India expedited the over-all economic development and brought the Indian economy to the stage of self-sufficiency in various fields. It expanded and strengthened the base of key industries in the public sector, and provided a lot of sophistication to the production technique through the scientific and technical cooperation. Industry and agriculture both were benefitted by this cooperation.

Soviet aid led to a multiplier effect on industrial development and a number of ancillary industries developed around the key industries.

and twenty such ancillary industries have come up near Bhilai and Bokaro plants and the total is expected to reach to three hundred within a short period of time.

Now, the Soviet Union has already started its help to the private sector industries. There is an in-built mechanism to grow and compete in the Soviet project aid programme. Large scale agriculture and agricultural industries could operate and expand output due to the series of instalments of help. Trade agreements and the purchase of Indian goods in bulk helped the local production of labour intensive industries and guaranteed a continuity in exports as the agreements are of a long term nature.

The facility of payment to be made in rupee currency for the imports from the USSR and a lower rate of interest on the loans created an ease to our balance of payment situation and reduced overall burden on our economy. Import of heavy machinery and raw material from USSR and export of consumer goods will brighten the development prospects. Economic and technical cooperation played an important role in training and improving the skill of the Indian scientists and technicians which is of basic importance to a developing country like India.

All these sincere efforts of the USSR enabled us to reach this stage of industrial development and will be further helpful to build up a healthy and strong economy in future.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TRADE WITH USSR

New Delhi PATRIOT in English - Nov 80

Interview with Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Commerce; date and place not given

Text

IN a recent interview, India's Minister for Commerce, Mr Pranab Mukherjee said that India's trade turnover with the USSR would be doubled in the next five years. He added that in the last 27 years, Indo-Soviet trade developed at a fast rate, from Rs 13 million to an estimated turnover of Rs 20 billion. The Minister attached great significance to the Long-Term trade agreement to be signed by the end of this year between the two countries.

Today, the USSR is a leading trade partner of India, and India's trade with the USSR is a most significant and stable element in its foreign trade. This is the result of the beneficial nature of Indo-Soviet economic relations. Apart from the fact that Indo-Soviet trade helped Indian economic development, the rupee trade payment system and the planned nature of the trade helped mutual trade to develop along healthy and beneficial lines. Equally important is the fact that from mere commodity exchanges, Indo-Soviet trade has moved to active and planned trade cooperation involving a meshing of the planning process of the two countries.

The introduction of the rupee trade as early 1958, which helped India to buy capital goods for rupees, and the agreement in 1966 to develop a joint shipping line for cargo traffic, which now handles over 10 million tonnes, helped place Indo-Soviet trade on a firm foundation.

While India mostly imported plants and machinery in the early stages and the USSR bought from India traditional items like tea, tea, coffee, etc., today the pattern of trade reflects the new achievements of the two countries. While the

70's saw a growing rate in the Soviet purchase of manufactured items of light industries like woolens, knitwear, footwear, wire mesh, spectacle frames, etc., the 70's witnessed a growing trend in the purchase of engineering goods and heavy equipment. From the 60's Soviet supply of raw materials, such as zinc, fertilisers, chemicals, petroleum products, etc., helped India to maintain the production tempo.

The Indo-Soviet Treaty of 1971 and the subsequent visit of Leonid Brezhnev in 1973 went a long way in expanding the trade by more than 2 times by 1980. During 1974-75, the USSR stepped up its export of vital raw materials by four times and started supplying sophisticated items like computers, electronic items, heavy duty dump trucks and modern heavy excavators.

Today, the Soviet supplies meet 10 per cent of India's oil needs, 15 per cent of fertilisers, 90 per cent of kerosene, 60 per cent of asbestos, 30 per cent of newsprint, 25 per cent of zinc.

The USSR held a major national exhibition at Delhi in 1977, and India held the largest ever trade exhibition in Moscow in 1978 to familiarise Soviet buyers of what India has to offer. In 1979, India held two more exhibitions in Moscow, one for textiles and the other for electronics. Mention should be made of the INDFAIR-79, when the USSR and India transacted business worth over Rs 169.7 crores.

While the major items of Indian exports to the USSR comprised coffee, ready-made garments, finished leather items, pharmaceuticals, aluminas, micro-camels, wire, enamel, cosmetics, sewage equipment, nitrates, power tubes, cashew nuts, etc., Indian money from the USSR consisted

of steel rolls, ball bearings, sulphur, spare parts, machine tools, nickel, computer and electronic goods.

There is a continuous effort on the part of both countries to expand trade turnover, of which mention must be made of co-operation in third countries. An agreement signed in 1976 provided for the supply by India of 15,000 tonnes of coking and metallurgical equipment from the Ranchi HMB Plant for the Soviet-aided projects in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Iran and Cuba. Last year, a major agreement was signed for the export of 120,000 tonnes of heavy machinery from India, three prestigious heavy engineering projects for the Soviet and third country markets.

A score of new projects envisaged in the 13-year Long-Term Programme, signed during the visit of Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin, are expected to give a new dynamism in Indo-Soviet relations. Apart from the provision for additional crude supplies by the USSR, the USSR has stepped up supplies of raw materials substantially. The two sides proceed from the premise

that the Soviet export of raw material and industrial goods to India would be a vital component part of the trade agreement for 1981-85, as also for the period up to 1990 and will further contain deliveries of oil, oil products, fertilisers, metals, newsprint, and other items essential for Indian economy in accordance with the needs and potential of the sides.

The Long Term Programme specifically notes that the sides will strive for the expansion of the volume of deliveries of machines and equipment from the USSR to India, especially for the technologically - capacious branches of economy, comprising the development of India's economy. At the same time, the sides have agreed that considering the potentialities of Indian economy and the production of industrial and agricultural goods including the labour-consuming goods, there is a firm basis for increasing Indian exports to the USSR of different items of raw materials, ready-made items and semi-manufactured goods, including consumer goods and metal articles.

CSO: 4220

PROSPECTS OF SOVIET-INDIAN TRADE REVIEWED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Nov 80 p 6

(Article by G. Semenikov, deputy head of the Department for Trade with Asia, Ministry of Foreign Trade, USSR)

(Text)

SOVIET-INDIAN relations have good long-standing traditions steadily developing in the spirit of the sides' friendship, good-neighbourhood, mutual understanding and equality. A firm basis for the successful development of these relations is the spirit of peace. Friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, the ninth anniversary of which is to be marked in August this year.

Since the mid-1950s, when a start was made on regular trade between the two countries, the trade turnover between the USSR and India has grown almost a hundred-fold. The last few years one can say with full confidence that the task set in the various fields of trade included. At the start of a new year in 1980, a 50 per cent increase in goods exchange is being successfully fulfilled.

The trade agreement between the USSR and India for 1976-80 dated April and also a number of additional agreements on mutual deliveries of some goods concluded during the current five-year period, spell the actual accomplishment of this task. The largest agreement of this kind was signed in Moscow on June 14, 1979. It provides for additional above the norm the delivery of the trade agreement supplies to India of 10 and 15 per cent in exchange for the pur-

chase to an equivalent sum of up to 500,000 tons of high-quality rice from India.

As a result of measures taken by the sides by 1979 goods exchange exceeding the 1975 level, more than by one and a half times was attained. The volume of trade agreed by the sides for 1980 gives every ground for the belief that a further year, too, have been set for a fast growth rate of goods exchange between them. In 1979, for example, the Soviet-Indian trade turnover reached a record level of 1,033 million roubles, a 34 per cent increase over 1978. Such a considerable volume of trade can be regarded as a major achievement, if one takes into account the fact that trade and relations between the two countries began to develop comparatively recently, since India won independence.

By now India has come to hold an important place within the system of the Soviet Union's trade and economic relations, being one of the major trade partners of the USSR from among the developing countries. In its turn the Soviet Union is India's major trade partner.

It should be pointed out that the considerable growth of the Soviet-Indian trade turnover is accompanied by a substantial increase in the variety of goods exchanged. At present, there

are hundreds of items involved in Soviet-Indian trade. The Soviet Union supplies to India machinery and equipment of various kinds, and also such important primary materials as oil and oil products, fertilisers, asbestos and some others. India exports to the USSR both her traditional export goods: jute products, tea, coffee, tobacco, cashew nuts, spices, mica, etc. and ever larger quantities of Indian manufactured goods: cotton textiles, knitted goods and ready-made garments, chemicals, detergents, medicines, etc. Taking into account the development of Indian economy the Soviet Union has started in recent years purchasing from India such industrial goods as steel ropes, storage-batteries, garage equipment, accessories, thermoblocks and some other kinds of machinery and equipment. The process of the diversification of Soviet import from India is an expression of not only the progressive trends in world trade but also the principled stand of the Soviet Union as regular developing countries, aimed at increasing the proportion of manufactured goods in its import from those countries.

Soviet-Indian trade offers a good example of the international division of labour. India buys from the USSR goods she needs for the development of her economy, delivering to the Soviet Union such goods which the

USSR either does not produce jute products, coffee, cashew nuts, spices of some kinds, volatile oil, shellac, curi articles, and castor oil or goods the production of which in the USSR does not fully satisfy the requirements of the economy raw hides and skins, tea, tobacco and some kinds of manufactured goods. Therefore, thanks to the well-developed economic relations it becomes possible for the economies of both countries to complement each other.

Trade between the two countries is done on the basis of long-term trade agreements concluded for five-year periods. The obligations the sides assume under these agreements are adjusted by annual protocol on goods exchange. All this enables the USSR and India to take into account in advance the proposed deliveries of goods in their long-term and current plans for economic development.

The joint Soviet-Indian declaration of November 29, 1973 signed during the visit of Leonid Brezhnev General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to India, is a fundamental document governing the development of Soviet-Indian relations. A considerable increase in Soviet-Indian trade will be ensured in the current year, the volume of which, according to preliminary estimates, may double the 1975 level. As a result, the task set in the joint Soviet-Indian declaration will be fully accomplished.

The basic guidelines for the development of Soviet-Indian trade in the future has been defined for the long-term programme for economic, trade scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and In-

dia, signed on March 14, 1979, during the visit of Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR to India.

A section of the programme dealing with matters of cooperation in trade envisaged that the sides shall help further to promote goods exchanges by increasing the variety of goods and finding new forms of trade with due account taken of the possibilities and requirements of the economies of both countries. The long-term programme for cooperation sets the task to achieve growth rates in trade between the two countries for 1981-85 not lower than those envisaged for 1976-80 in the trade agreement of April 15, 1976, that is, not less than by one and a half times.

By way of implementing provisions of the programme, the sides have already had several rounds of negotiations on a new long-term trade agreement for 1981-85 and on basic guidelines for trade between the two countries for the fourth coming five-year period. The sides have agreed to complete the negotiations and to sign the new trade agreement before the end of this year.

COMMERCE MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, October 28.

The Union commerce minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, today suggested that in the coming years, sacrifices would have to be made in domestic consumption to make available supplies of essential commodities for exports to earn foreign exchange.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Indian national committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Mukherjee said that growth in exports must achieve a substantial step-up to fulfil the objectives of development and self-reliance.

Unfortunately, India's exports had remained stagnant while imports had increased substantially. In view of the increased pressure on the foreign exchange reserves, there would have to be some tightening of belts in imports other than oil also.

Referring to the increasingly adverse international economic environment, Mr. Mukherjee deplored the fact that developed countries were not giving even equal treatments to developing countries, what to speak of favourable treatment.

In the field of textiles, leather goods, electronics and certain other products, the developed countries had been trying to make out a case that the normal international rules of free trade should not apply. Instead of making concessions by way of liberalising trade, the developed countries were asking for greater restrictions.

Another unfavourable development was that the developed countries had launched a plan to divide the developing nations by seeking to make artificial distinctions between various groups of countries. Such distinctions were sought to be made not on the basis of per capita income but on the basis of share in the market. A large country like India would naturally have a large share of the import market in developed countries.

Mr. Mukherjee said that the world trading system had become extremely complex. The new international rules had been devised to achieve further liberalisation of world trade. However, the interpretation of these rules was being distorted in order to introduce more restrictive measures.

Mr. Mukherjee welcomed the suggestion made by Mr. H. P. Nanda in his presidential address at the meeting that developing countries should trade more among themselves. The minister said the concept of collective self-reliance among developing countries had been gathering momentum in the past two or three years.

Mr. Nanda drew attention to the poor state of the Indian economy and wondered why, in spite of the rich natural resources and high talents of Indian people, the economy had been lingering on the borderline of poverty. In the past 30 years, India had surpassed the 20 per cent investment rate and yet the rate of growth had remained stagnant at around 3.5 per cent per year.

"It appears to me," said, "that there is something seriously wrong either with the way the economy is managed, the kind of policies that have been followed and the manner they are administered or the strategies that have been adopted." Mr. Nanda said. (as published)

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2010 年 1 月 1 日起施行的《中华人民共和国社会保险法》

ANSWER: $1000 \times 1000 \times 1000 \times 1000 \times 1000$

The *SPARTA* quite apparently has given any name so far because technically it has not yet got to the educational stage. It divided a set heterogeneous class of 100000 people. The educational service does not go beyond 10,000 in the best of cases, and 500000, while the national average is only 5000.

in the market. The application takes only three months. The market is controlled by a few large companies registered in the international market.

For example, the *Times* (per Teacher) has suddenly changed the status of "WHAT" to "WHO". The *Times* (in its old form, a *WHAT* paper) was told (in 1903) that "WHO" (the *WHO* paper) had been "deceiving" the public. In fact, *WHO* had been *deceiving* the public.

The small group of people used different varieties of "shabat" when at the same place in the same circumstances, and for example when this weekend in the "yadid" settlement, the new and the traditional variety had not yet reached the level of 50% of the population, whereas all used the traditional.

For the first time, we have shown that the *hsp70* gene of *S. pombe* is a legitimate target for the heat shock response. The *hsp70* gene is induced by heat shock, and its expression is suppressed by the *hsp105* gene product.

On the other hand, the 2000 census data for the United States indicate that 10.7% of the population is foreign born, and 36.5% of the foreign born population is from Mexico (U.S. Census Bureau, 2001).

another farmer Jagjit Singh, said he tried inter-cropping of arhar with "moong" on the advice of IARI Scientists. He found this more rewarding. The scientists said that for the moong--a 60 day crop--could give an additional yield of five to six quintals a hectare.

The economics of inter-cropping worked out by the scientists showed that a farmer could earn a net profit of Rs 6000 to Rs 7000 from a hectare by adopting this technology. Of this the contribution from maize would be about Rs 2000/- PII and 181.

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION OFFICIALS

THE UNION TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION has been re-organized.

Mr. D. T. Dange, Mr. H. P. D. S. V. A. Dange was re-elected president of the All India Trade Union Conference today.

Mr. K. V. Patel, Mr. S. S. Desai, general-secretary in place of Mr. R. G. Srivastava and Mr. B. R. Desai, treasurer in place of Mrs. Renu Deshpande.

Mr. K. V. Patel was elected as one of the nine Vice-presidents, and Mr. Deshpande a member of the working committee.

Other vice-presidents elected were: Vice-president: M/s S. R. Krishnan, Mr. K. V. Patel, Mr. K. S. Krishnan, Ramji Datta, J. Chittaranjan, Mr. J. J. D. D. and Mohamed Ali.

Other members of the council: Krishnan, Mr. Baldev Gaur, T. N. Sankara, V. V. Chidambaram, Mr. D. S. Deshpande.

Mr. D. T. Dange was elected to the working committee, while 32 have been elected to the general council. Previously, the council has 261 members.

Mr. D. T. Dange, Mr. H. P. D. S. V. A. Dange, members of the general council and Mr. K. V. Patel, general-secretary of AITUC units in Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Mr. S. S. Desai, general-secretary of AITUC Central Committee.

Mr. D. T. Dange, Mr. H. P. D. S. V. A. Dange, general-secretary of AITUC units in Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Mr. S. S. Desai, general-secretary of AITUC Central Committee, were re-elected to the working committee.

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Answering a question, Mr Dange said that Mrs Roza Deshpande "did not go out of her own" from the CPI. She along with some others were expelled from the CPI by the secretary of the Maharashtra unit of the party for attending a conference of political workers in a village in Maharashtra. Therefore, she formed another party Mr Dange clarified.

(See: 422)

TAC OFFICIAL REPORTS ON PRC STUDY TOUR

CALCUTTA THE STATESMAN in English 3 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 2--A new brand of Communism tempered by American techniques and management styles is emerging in China. To the Third World this may be a welcome model since developing countries do not have to make the "terrible choice" between market economy and planned economy, according to Professor N. S. Ramaswamy, director of the Indian Institute of Management, who has just completed a month-long study tour of China on a Food and Agricultural Organization assignment.

At a press conference, Mr. Ramaswamy said Communism was, of course, the ideology that China had adopted to revolutionize the society and economy, but in achieving this, while the Chinese were laying maximum emphasis on technology and management, he thought there was a lesson for India here, because many of India's problems could be tackled successfully with better management. He talked in this context of the revolution adopted by China in varied fields.

On the economic side the Communist doctrine, what China has done essentially is to develop the non-socialized sector. About 80% of our economic and social development is through and our attempt is imperative to organize the agriculture better. In China agriculture is organized like a factory system with the advantage that goes with management application of science and technology.

Although China is a different social system, still there is scope to apply Chinese methods in many aspects. Since now is keen on learning from India, India must be more attracted.

China's policies are not worse than India in many aspects. This will not mean that our ideas, people in India has failed. But the system we have adopted is not appropriate to our situation and needs. our performance in last fifteen years and the deteriorating trend in all walks of life, one can see that we should reform our social organization and system. It is the only solution.

On the social side, we must try our best to solve the basic problems of the society. The basic problems of India are: Inflation, crime, Violence and Anti-social elements. In China many rural services were far superior to ours. In India, the rural areas are neglected. China did not have almost 100% of its rural areas have educational posts, health posts and other administrative posts.

"Their afforestation is also marvelous. All sections work 48 hours a week with only seven national holidays and no other leave of any kind by rule or right (privilege, casual or sick leave). Most of our people put in only half that time in work. Government employees in China get increments only once in three or five years. The Chinese do not have any problem of violence and sex in their mass media, or prostitution, exploitation of women and rape."

"While the Indian society is beset with strikes, lock-outs, conflicts, contractions, power confrontations, communal disturbances and direct action politics, the Chinese do not have any problem of internal law and order. While our country is worried over increasing corruption, decay in standards of public and social life and self-seeking parochialism, political and social organizations in China have been able to promote a great measure of harmony and cooperation."

Mr Ramaswamy said: "It is not true that the Mao portrait has come down in China; it has come down only in a few places." He said the Chinese were enjoying new incentives and a relaxed atmosphere. They had been leading a life of austerity, discipline and moral values for three decades. Monetary incentives had now been introduced in the factories. If a worker exceeds the production target, he gets a bonus. In the communes, they have introduced new incentives for production, which often goes up to 20% of the remuneration. It looked like a major change in the philosophy followed so far. Mao's was politics first and expediency last. But the new premier says "pragmatism will guide our policy."

He said self-reliance was in the beginning given predominance, but now China was aiming for foreign collaboration and joint ventures. The concept of free enterprise used to be suppressed, but now "free" plots for farmers were being allowed. Farmers were also being allowed to own animals, such as pigs, goats and sheep, which they can rear and sell in the markets. There was more and more of free market, though prices were fixed, Mr Ramaswamy added.

ENGINEERING PRODUCTS CONTRACTED BY MOSCOW

Madras THE HINDU in English 29 Oct 80 p 6

{Excerpt from Moscow, Oct. 28.

India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol covering contracts for the supply of castings and forgings from the India heavy engineering complex to Soviet enterprises.

The protocol also envisages supply of heavy electrical equipment for third countries and for provision of Soviet technical assistance for improvement of the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation at Durgapur.

The protocol was signed yesterday at the conclusion of the two-week session of the joint committee on heavy machine-building.

Signatory India was Mr. K. L. Puri, Chairman and Managing Director of BHEL, and on Soviet side the Deputy Minister for Heavy and Transport Engineering, Mr. Zhuravlev.

Under the protocol India is to supply some 15,225 tons of equipment, mainly castings and forgings against Soviet orders during 1981-82.

The two sides also agreed to finalise orders for MAMC at Durgapur for the supply of equipment by the end of this year.

The Soviet side confirmed its willingness to place in 1982 orders of the volume agreed to by the committee group in 1979.

India agreed to provide technical assistance for the improvement of the production and quality control of HMBP at Ranchi and MAMC at Durgapur.

The Soviet side is to supply technical experts and provide assistance for the hardware and the licensing technology which have a great export potential in third countries.

The protocol also has agreed to assist the Haridwar unit to improve the operation of its existing units in India according to Soviet design. It will help establish a plant for the manufacture of spare parts for power equipment.

Another point is the Soviet willingness to buy from BHEL heavy electric motors.

RAILWAY MINISTER TALKS TO PARLIAMENT GROUP

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] Bangalore, October 29.

The vicious circle affecting thermal power production as a result of slow coal movement by the railways has been broken, Mr. Kamlapati Tripathi, railway minister, declared here today.

He explained that railway wagon movement depended on the advice of the cabinet infrastructure committee from time to time. The number of wagons employed for coal movement to thermal power stations had been increased from 2,600 to 3,200 per day on the recommendation of the energy ministry. About one million tonnes more coal was sent to thermal power plants during the current year compared to the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Tripathi hoped that loading would further improve with the onset of the busy season. He had instructed the general managers of railways to ensure that loading reached to the targetted level.

Earlier Shortfall

The minister, however, told the parliamentary consultative committee attached to his ministry which met here, that there was some shortfall during the first six months of the current year in the originating revenue-earning goods traffic, compared to the propertionate target.

He attributed this to disturbances in Assam, power cuts in the eastern sector, lower availability of coking coal leading to less demand for raw materials, labour trouble at mines at Balladuria, affecting movement of iron-ore for export, reduced demand for movement of cement owing to less production and closure of refineries in the eastern sector.

More wagons

Despite these adverse factors, Mr. Tripathi said the loading of petroleum products was up by about 400,000 tonnes compared to the first six months of last year [as published]. The railways moved about 400,000 tonnes more of foodgrains than the targetted quantity and that over long leads.

In September, the railways achieved a record level of grain loading, employing 1,200 wagons per day from Punjab and Haryana.

Later in briefing newsmen, Mr. Tripathi said 100,000 wagons would be acquired in the next five years, in addition to the present strength of 400,000 wagons. Loading would improve even at present if wagons were released promptly by those receiving goods which was not always the case.

On the passenger front, Mr. Tripathi said a large number of cancelled trains (161) had been restored. As many as 51 new non-suburban trains, including 16 mail and express trains, had been introduced and the runs of another 18 extended. Among the new trains were the tri-weekly Neelachal express between New Delhi and Calcutta, a pair of express trains between Mysore and Bangalore, Madurai and Trichy, New Delhi and Bhiwani as well as between Sealdah and Malda, Chandigarh and Ranchi via New Delhi, Jhansi and Jodhpur, Delhi and Patna, linking Mathura with Ayodhya and Patna (Ayodhya-Patna Express).

A problem existing, Mr. Tripathi said, was the occurrence of dacoities and robbery in trains. Though crime statistics did not reflect much increase in the current year, a few occurrences in some states had caused apprehension in the public mind about the safety of rail passengers.

Mr. Tripathi said the responsibility in ensuring the safety of passengers and the removal of such banditries rested with the government railway police, functioning under the administrative control of state governments, he explained the various preventive measures taken by the railway to minimise crime on the railways.

On 1st January, he said to have the rest of the government railway police on a 3-50 basis with state and state governments.

Mr. Tripathi said robbery travelling was a national evil causing leakage of revenue, staff difficulties, train pullings, thefts and pilferage. The difficult task of the railway, particularly in the eastern part of the country, stood in the way of progress, he said.

There had been a number of cases of assault on the ticket-checking staff. He had urged the concerned central ministers in dealing with the problem.

BUSINESSMEN EXPECT 6 PERCENT RISE IN GNP

MADRAS THE STATESMAN in English 5 Nov 80 p 7

(Text)

** NEW DELHI, Nov. 4—The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry expects the Gross National Product to rise by around 6% in 1980-81, with agriculture contributing the bulk of the growth (10%) and industry just 5%.

In a mid-year review of the economy a paper published by FICCI points out that the growth expected is over a low base since the GNP is estimated to have declined about 3% in 1979-80, mainly because of drought, shortage of power, oil, coal and transport.

Not much was expected from industry since it would contribute just 5%, after an actual decline of 4% the previous year. "An analysis of industrial growth achieved in the last six months does not permit greater optimism for industries that continue to register a decline in production are basis to sustaining the very tempo of industrial growth," the paper said.

A number of industries have dropped their capacity utilization by more than 10%. These include cement, stainless pipes, aluminum sheets and circles, cement machinery, electric motors, machine tools, baby food and caustic soda.

In most industries, the fall was not so much due to creation of excess capacity. Availability of power and coal continue to be major hurdles in the way of increasing industrial production.

Power shortage during January-June reached 25%, compared with 14% and 16% in 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. Although coal production improved, availability continued to pose problems because of slow wagon movement.

The review does not think much of the 41% increase in the issue of term of interest and 39% rise in licences to medium-scale units between January and June. "Impor-

mentation has been slow mainly because many of the units are unable to mobilize adequate finance from the capital market or the financial institutions. The prospects of a low dividend vis-à-vis a steep increase in the rate of interest on bank deposits has diluted public interest in new issues."

The review is more hopeful on the price front and says that after a rise since March 1979, prices showed a tendency to stabilize in August this year. It expects that, subject to minor fluctuations, prices in the next six months may not go up. Some of the prices like those of sugar, edible oil and pulses may actually come down.

But it points out that since April 1980 foodgrain prices have risen further by 8.7%, pulses by 23%, oilseeds by 11.9%, manufactured food products by 36.2%, sugar by 33.5%, edible oil by 10.3% and fertilizers by 52.4%.

At a Press conference, Mr K. N. Modi, president of FICCI said that in the first half of 1980-81 many issues remained to be resolved thus industrial production in the first six months of 1980 was up by 3.2% compared with the same period in 1979.

Investment in the corporate sector during the past three years has been stagnant at Rs 1,000 crores. Prices in the first six months of 1980-81 rose by 15%. The balance of trade deficit had been mounting and in the current year it would be over Rs 4,000 crores, Mr Modi said.

GDR DELEGATION WELCOMED AT PRESS CONFERENCE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English & Nov 80 p 7

India and the German Democratic Republic are interested in wider cooperation with each other in science, education, public health, TV and radio, culture and sports, Minister of State for Education Sheila Kaul said on Monday.

Welcoming visiting GDR Secretary of State for Culture Kurt Loeffler at a press conference at Shastri Bhavan, Mrs Kaul said discussions with him in the coming days would be on how to increase existing cooperation and expand it to new fields.

Mr. J. G. Teller, who is leading a four-member delegation of his Ministry on the occasion of a week-long programme of "Days of GDR Culture" in the Capital on 15-21 October, said the GDR was interested in cooperation with India in making documentaries and documentary films.

He is very interested in mutual cooperation in producing plays, music and other friends.

He further speaks of the deep interest that Germans had in Indian cultural traditions and its heritage. Kalidasa's "Shakuntalam," which had a deep influence on German authors and playwrights, was still staged regularly to appreciative audiences. Modern authors, including Mulk Raj Anand, and contemporary playwrights were also known in the GDR. Utpal Dutt's play on Vietnam had a rousing reception when it was staged in the GDR some years ago.

The 'Indo-week' is scheduled to be organised in the GDR some time next year.

During October the "Days of GDR Culture" celebration, he said apart from performances by celebrated chamber orchestra "Camerata Musica" of Berlin, there would be installations of selected sculptures from GDR museums and an exhibition on arts and crafts which 400 prestigious titles will be displayed at the East Berlin Museum of Art.

“Temptation” will also be premiered at Nizhny Novgorod. The film director, Leonid Gulyayev and its screenplay writer, Yury Gulyayev will also be there. A pantomime group will also give performances, and the festival will end with a grand concert.

BUSINESSMAN REPORTS ON VISIT TO EAST EUROPE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English • Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Yugoslavia and Romania have shown keen interest for setting up joint ventures in collaboration with India in third countries, says UNI quotes President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry K. N. Modi.

Mr Modi, who had led a 20 member delegation to Yugoslavia on 22 and 23 September and thereafter a six-member delegation to Romania, on Monday released the report of the delegations.

The report said both Yugoslavia and Romania offered promising scope for India to expand bilateral trade for setting up industrial collaborative units even on product-sharing basis and for combining their resources, expertise and technology in establishing joint ventures in third countries.

Both the countries are keen to develop and enlarge the basis of economic cooperation with India.

In Yugoslavia, the joint business council adopted a five-point action programme for developing imports from developed countries.

In Romania, Mr Modi signed an agreement cooperation with the Chambers of Commerce and Industry there constituting a joint working group to facilitate regular exchange of information and larger business contacts and commercial exchanges.

Both the countries, in spite of their different economic and political systems, were willing to negotiate business deals.

In the report, the delegation has recommended that oil exploration should be opened to Indian private sector units as well. Necessary encouragement and assistance should be given to commercial organisations in India to open branches and offices in these countries.

India's exports to Yugoslavia could be stepped up, among others, in the following items: rice and other foodstuffs, tea, engineering products, electronic items, iron rods and pellets, certain basic chemicals and dyesstuffs, the report added.

Similarly India could increase its purchases from Yugoslavia in items like agriculture equipments, metallurgical products, certain types of steel products, PVC, polyester fibre, caustic soda, polyethylene products, equipment for oil drilling and offshore oil exploration.

In view of the progress made by Romania in steel manufacturing items, following areas have been suggested for joint ventures in India: fertilizers, certain petro-chemical products, metallurgical products, electric power stations, synthetic diamonds, oil exploration and oil refining.

Ques. 420

NEW TECHNIQUES IN STEEL PROCESSING PLANNED

NEW DELHI (PTI) In English 3 Nov 80 p 5

Rourkela Steel Plant will be the first among the integrated steel plants in the country to enter the field of vacuum arc indie metallurgy techniques (VAM).

Steel Ministry sources said on Tuesday that the vacuum arc de-gassing and vacuum oxygen refining processes will be introduced in the plant by the middle of next year to enable it to manufacture cold rolled grain-oriented and non-oriented sheets required by the electrical industry.

These new processes will also be introduced at the Vishvesvaraya Iron and Steel Company at Bhadravati in Karnataka in the near future to increase the scope of manufacturing highly sophisticated steel there.

The Steel Ministry also intends introducing new techniques in steel manufacturing in the steel plant at Durgapur in the next stage of expansion of the unit.

At present indie metallurgy application in the Rourkela Steel Plant has been confined primarily for the production of high silicon steel for the cold rolled grain-oriented and non-oriented sheets. It would also be possible to utilise the capacity for production of various special steels. The production of high silicon steel with low impurity levels would help minimise energy losses.

The adoption of these new processes would help make considerable savings as it is expected to increase alloy recovery by 15 per cent in its present levels.

BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY PLANNED FOR NORTHEAST

Madras THE HINDU in English 28 Oct 80 p 11

(Text: Gauhati, Or., 27)

Gauhati will have broad gauge railway link next year, as scheduled, and this will provide the long-felt transport need of not only Assam but also the whole of North-East India which has remained underdeveloped.

Work on the project began in 1975-76 and the progress so far is stated to be encouraging, with the prospect of its completion by the end of 1981.

Arrangement has also been made to conduct a survey for further extension of the broad gauge line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh, in the next phase.

The railway authorities will have to acquire only 15 bighas of land from Maligaon, N.E. Railway headquarters, to New Gauhati through Gauhati City. But it is proposed to acquire 118 bighas of land to enable the construction of a railway shed (site).

During the British rule, railway lines were laid in Assam mainly to serve the tea gardens. This resulted in important towns, and even district headquarters, being left out of the main routes and served only by feeder lines. (as published)

After independence, many railway projects were taken up like the Assam rail link, extension of Farakka-New Jalpaiguri broad gauge line up to Jorhat, a metre gauge line on the north bank of the Brahmaputra up to Murtongselek, and construction of a rail-cum-road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Sarsaighat.

Almost the entire length of 2,215 km of railway line in the N.E. region is confined to Assam, except for 12 km in Tripura and 9 km in Nagaland. The railway system is in metre gauge, but for the broad gauge line to Jorhat which extends to a distance of 105 km in Assam.

Passenger and goods traffic to Gauhati and beyond has to be transhipped from broad gauge to metre gauge at New Bongaigaon. This is great bottleneck to the smooth flow of traffic. This will be overcome with the extension of broad gauge line to Gauhati and beyond.

As the main railway line does not connect some of the important towns like Nowrang, Jorhat and Sibsagar, a direct broad gauge line linking the major towns on the

South bank of the Brahmaputra is an imperative necessity. The broad gauge line terminating at Jorhat, it is felt, should be extended to the south bank by a bridge across the Brahmaputra and a new broad gauge line laid, connecting the important towns on the south bank like Goalpara, Gauhati and Nowrang. Such a line will expedite the development of the Brahmaputra Valley. [as published]

The metre gauge route, connecting upper Assam to Cachar district, which also serves the needs of Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur, also needs improvement, in view of the industrial prospect of the area. [as published]

Because of the inadequate railway system, many regions in Assam are entirely dependent on road transport. But unfortunately road development has also been slow, because of the existence of hills and several rivers and streams.

Package of Schemes

The Union Transport Minister, Mr. A. P. Sharma, who visited Assam early this month, announced a package of development proposals for the region and the field of transport and communication.

Two major bridges are proposed to be built, one over the Brahmaputra at Jorhat in Goalpara district, and the other over the Siang at Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh.

It is also proposed to connect six roads of the region into national highways. These include the North Trunk Road which runs over the entire stretch of the north bank and links Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

A feeder air service, connecting a dozen places in the region, is to be started early next year. [as published]

CSO: 4720

HIGH COSTS MAY HIT ENGINEERING INDUSTRY EXPORTS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 27 Oct 80 p 10

[Text, New Delhi, October 26: The sharp and continuous rise in the cost of production and distribution of manufactured items since the presentation of the budget in July is causing apprehension in the minds of manufacturers of engineering goods that their ambitious export targets may not be fulfilled.

The Association of Indian Engineering Industry has been sending out teams to different countries to explore the possibilities of increasing the export of engineering products. It has claimed to have received a good response.

But the cost of production factor appears to be proving damper. According to a data sheet published by AIEI, the cost of raw materials, components, stores and spares, which constitute 45 per cent of the manufacturing cost of engineering goods, and the principal inputs like fuel and power have all been affected by the inflationary trends.

Among the raw materials, the price of aluminium has registered a rise of 12.9 per cent over the last one year, copper and copper alloys 10.4 per cent and tin 10.8 per cent. (as published)

Price Index Up

As far as other inputs are concerned, coal prices have gone up by 12 percent, petrol by 25.1 per cent, diesel by 51.2 per cent and lubricating oil by 18.2 per cent.

There has also been a simultaneous rise in the wages of labour along with a hike in the consumer price index, which in Bombay is up by 12.1 per cent and in Bangalore by 11.8 per cent. The all-India rise in the index is 10.3 per cent.

Distribution costs have also gone up with the escalation in the railway and shipping freights. According to AIEI, the engineering industry is facing the major burden of the cost push inflation.

The profitability of the top 100 engineering companies has declined from 7.3 to 5 per cent. This might act as a disincentive to the industry in the export promotion effort.

Concern is being expressed over the fact that some sectors of the engineering industry are already showing declines in production.

The fall has been the sharpest in the case of electrical machinery, appliances and apparatus followed by transport equipment and aluminium. (as published)

CSO: 4220

DEFENSE SCIENTISTS FEAR HIGH COSTS, SABITAIL

New Delhi's PATRIOT in English 3 Nov 80 p 5

Text

HYDERABAD, Nov 4 (UPI) SCIENTISTS at the Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) and other Defence-oriented Research laboratories here fear that the third world nations which depend on developed countries for strategic materials and know-how might find the cost of such material and processes multiplying and the supplies denied or sabotaged in future.

While the wrangling over the United States freezing its contractual obligations to supply enriched uranium to India was a glaring example, there were many less known but more pointed instances of such behaviour of rich countries which think they may lose their monopoly markets of political leverage if the developing countries acquire the know-how, a scientist who did not want to be quoted, told UPI.

The materials whose prices are suddenly raised or whose supplies are denied may not always be nuclear or defence material.

Supplies of molybdenum sulphide from the United States have suddenly been stopped. Though it cannot be described as a critical material and is not covered by any international safeguards or non-proliferation agreements.

The reason is that it is used as a lubricant in the hot extrusion process in the manufacture

of seamless tubes, either stainless steel tubes for the chemical industry or molybdenum tubes which when filled with pellets of uranium constitute the fuel bundles of nuclear power plants.

Without the molybdenum sulphide lubricant, when the tubes pass through the extrusion press, they may get scratches or suffer other faults which can vary their strength or render them useless for the highly sophisticated purposes for which stainless steel seamless tubes are used.

The element of sabotage or deliberate failure to supply the requirements by international companies is believed to be playing a major role in the failure of the Indian heavy water plants to come up as schedule or commence full production.

To meet such contingencies, the Government has set up at Hyderabad the Mithra Dhara Nigam, (Midhani), a giant concern under the Defence Ministry to manufacture superalloys and special metals.

The unit, which went on stream earlier this year, got the first "type certificate" from the Director of Aeronautics recently for a special steel used in the manufacture of MiG aircraft.

"There was a lot of criticism about Midhani trying to manufacture under one roof the widest variety of special metals and alloys in the world," was said that even the most developed nations were not doing so and were importing some from other countries. With the growing reluctance of these countries to part with materials, process and equipment in these advanced areas now, the foresight in establishing Midhani is vindicated," a senior scientist from Midhani said.

The nuclear fuel complex has also set up a special materials plant to manufacture rare metals and chemicals of extremely high purity for the electronic industry needed by a sister concern, the Electronics Commission of India, only to avoid dependence on imports for such materials.

IN DELHIATE CALLS FOR VIGILANCE IN SPACE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Nov 80 p 1

Text

UNITED NATIONS, Nov 4 (PTI)

INDIA called for close vigilance of outer space to see that it was not misused by any power for military ends.

Mr N G Ranga, MP, member of the Indian delegation, highlighted the possibility of "militarization of space" at the UN.

He noted that the committee on the peaceful uses of outer space had foreseen this possibility and sounded timely warning about such misuse.

"We should take appropriate steps from now on so that peaceful exploitation of outer space is not thwarted or obstructed by misuse of outer space for military purposes", Mr Ranga said.

Care should be taken to ensure that in the pretext of peaceful use of outer space, no element of military use is introduced in space programmes.

Mr Ranga urged the outer space committee to undertake a study on the subject and report to the UN next year.

INDIA'S COMMITMENT

He reaffirmed India's commitment to the peaceful use of outer space and listed its achievements. He referred to the successful launching of "Rohini" satellite on 18 July, 1980, by India through its own efforts.

India hoped to launch an experimental geostationary communications satellite later this year. Work on a project to launch multipurpose geostationary satellite from the United States in 1981-82 was also progressing.

In the social and humanities committee, currently discussing social issues, Dr P L Xalho-

tra, Dean of the Delhi University and member of the Indian delegation, said youth's energies often got diverted towards hostility, despair and violence for want of purposeful activities.

India firmly believed their energies should be harnessed for peace, conciliation and other common values. This would require a massive national and international effort.

He said India was contributing, though in a small way, to the advancement of youth welfare. This was being done through technical cooperation programmes and cultural and sports exchanges.

"We have over 20,000 foreign students now studying in India under our various technical co-operation schemes", he said. India would be willing to expand these programme.

Earlier, on an allied discussion in the decolonization committee, Mr Eduardo Falcao extended India's support to the UN educational and training programme for southern Africa. He said the programme had worked extremely well but it must be geared to meet the increasing demands of southern Africa by marshaling more resources and reorienting it to meet the special needs of an independent Namibia and a majority rule in South Africa.

He praised the performance of students from southern Africa who were receiving advanced education and vocational training in India.

DEFENSE STRATEGY FOR REGIONAL STABILITY SOUGHT

Madras THE HINDU in English 3 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by C. K. Reddy]

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 2--Political and military thinking at the higher levels is being co-ordinated carefully to produce a viable policy frame for maintaining a closer correlation between the country's diplomatic pursuits and its defence capabilities in coping with the forces of destabilisation in the region.

In her dual capacity as Prime Minister and Defence Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi has initiated a debate on these twin aspects of foreign policy and defence strategy in the inner circles of the Government, in the light of the recent happenings in South-West and South-East Asia flanking the Indian sub-continent.

The bi-annual conference of the Army, Air Force and Naval Commanders has given the Prime Minister an opportunity to propound her own views on the dangers now facing the region, so that the three service chiefs and their senior colleagues could view the country's defence problems in a wider perspective with a better awareness of its political responsibilities in preserving peace and stability in the region despite its military limitation.

The discussions that followed dealt with the interaction of internal instability and foreign intervention in some of the neighbouring countries which have cumulatively created a highly dangerous situation.

PM's Remarks Kept Secret

For the first time since Independence, the Prime Minister's speeches at these conferences of the three services have not been released even in an abridged form. The Defence Ministry has quite understandably been maintaining complete secrecy about Mrs Gandhi's opening observations or the detailed discussions that followed on the issues posed by her as head of Government.

The service chiefs do not foresee the threat of an attack on India in the next few years, despite the near parity that Pakistan has achieved in military strength along the western front extending from Jammu and Kashmir to the Rann of Kutch through Punjab and Rajasthan, or the logistical capability China has developed to be able to deploy many more divisions along the northern borders with Tibet.

The real threat to Indian security, as they see it arises from the general instability that is being created in South-West, South and South-East Asia by the two super powers and their allies through subversion intervention and induction of arms.

Apart from going in for greater diversification of arms purchases to reduce its dependence on either of the two super power systems, India has decided to embark a crash programme to become self-sufficient in oil before the end of this decade.

Here again the accent is on seeking technical cooperation from both the power blocks so that neither can hold the country to ransom at a critical moment by denying spares or withdrawing experts.

The Soviet action in Afghanistan, like the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, has exploded the myth that export of revolution is not expansionism, that imposition of ideological hegemony even by armed force is quite different from outright aggression for extension of geopolitical power of economic exploitation.

Similarly, the Gulf war has shattered all expectations that the oil rich States will use their new found wealth for the good of their people and not for engaging in military adventures or fomenting religious fanaticism.

As India sees it, the third world is much more vulnerable today to destabilisation through internal upheavals and external interference than at any time during the worst phase of the cold war, when the very confrontation between the two power systems tended to neutralise the dangers of foreign intervention.

The defence planners have therefore to (word illegible) with the disquieting prospect of growing instability in its environment followed by increasing rivalries between the two super powers in the region.

The Indian armed forces, now going through one of the periodic phases of modernisation, have to develop the necessary self-reliance in regard to basic equipment to be able to exude confidence among the neighbouring countries as a bastion of stability and peace.

Modernisation of Armed Forces

At the political level, it must continue to espouse causes that are dear to its heart and consistent with the country's principled stand on various international issues. It cannot perform this role without a proper economic base to give both the appearance and substance of orderly progress free from political turmoil and social ferment.

So in the final analysis the country's defence posture can be developed and sustained only through good government. A fine military establishment cannot by itself guarantee the country's security if the Indian polity allows itself to be eroded by internal squabbles.

In focussing attention on the need for better defence preparedness the Prime Minister has in effect held out the promise of closer coordination between the civil and military wings of the Government in assessing the country's security requirements and planning the strategy for the next decade.

GANDHI OPENS NAVAL COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 28 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has assured senior naval commanders that essential requirements of the Indian Navy would receive urgent attention of the Government.

Inaugurating a five-day conference in New Delhi she, however made it clear that while import of some sophisticated equipment and technical know-how to meet immediate needs would be made, the nation would have to become self-reliant so that in times of difficulty 'we stand on our own feet and do not have to depend on outside help.' [as published]

The Prime Minister said that though the coast guard was being strengthened to check poaching by foreign trawlers in our exclusive economic zone the navy would still continue to play a significant role to protect the nation's maritime interests. [as published]

Chief of the naval staff Admiral R L Pereira suggested the establishment of a high-power Ocean Management Board which would include naval experts to examine all aspects of the resources in the oceans that wash our shores and to evolve a comprehensive plan to safeguard the nation's maritime interests.

Admiral Pereira gave a resume of the naval situation in the Indian Ocean where the navies of several nations have increased their presence. Such developments have a significant effect on the role and requirements of the Indian Navy, he said.

CSO: 4220

BOEINGS REPLACE SOVIET JEIS IN VIP UNIT

Madras THE HINDU in English 3 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 2. The Government has decided to buy two Boeing-737's for the VIP squadron of the Indian Air Force to modernise the fleet.

The order for the advance version of the Boeing 737-200 series with the VIP configuration have been placed with the Boeing Company at Seattle. The two planes will cost nearly Rs 15 crores.

The planes, fitted with the more powerful advance Pratt and Whitney turbofan engines would have a wide body interior look.

The decision to buy the two aircraft was taken by the Cabinet about two months ago. A letter conveying the decision has been sent to the manufacturers and the aircraft are expected to be received in mid-1981.

The Government, headed by Mrs Gandhi, had earlier decided to buy these aircraft in 1976. The deal was cancelled by the Morarji Desai Government in 1977 after the Janata Party came to power.

The Boeing will replace the Soviet built TU-124 jet plane, which has been in service for the last two decades. The Janata Government had sent the TU-124 for overhauling as an economy measure after cancelling the deal.

The Boeing deal had figured before the Shah Commission of enquiry against Mrs Gandhi, which made some adverse references to it. The subsequent full-fledged enquiry had cleared the Government of the charge of any malpractices in the deal.

The Boeings would be capable of landing and taking off from nearly 40 airfields in the country.

The aircraft for the VIP squadron of the Air Force are expected to have executive suite with sleeping accommodation and sitting cabin, and with provision for secretariat, kitchen, bathrooms and seats for attendants.

The VIP squadron is reported to be short of aircraft now as one of its planes, the TU-124, which carried Mr Morarji Desai in 1976 was wrecked in a crash.--PTI.

PAPER GIVES DETAILS OF ROHINI-1 PERFORMANCE

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 26 Oct 80 p 12

(Text) **TRIVANDRUM.** Oct 23.—The Rohini satellite, put into a near-Earth orbit on July 18 from Sriharikota, today completed 100 days in space, reports *India*.

Mr Venkai Gowarikar, director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), said the 35-kg satellite had so far circled the earth nearly 1,300 times, completing one orbit every 97 minutes and was still sending powerful signals.

He said all systems on board were functioning perfectly. Present indications were that the satellite, planned to last only three months, would remain in orbit for one and a half years.

Mr Gowarikar said scientists of the Indian Space Research Organisation had just concluded analysis of the enormous data collected from the spectacular launching of the four-stage 17-tonne satellite launch vehicle SLV-3 which had sent Rohini into orbit. The analysis showed that all major sub-systems and nearly 100,000 components had performed "almost with clock-like precision". SLV-3 was fabricated at VSSC.

Asked about the type of data telemetered by the satellite, Dr Gowarikar said the aim of the satellite was mainly to assess the performance parameters of the fourth stage of the SLV-3 which launched it and the satellite's own performance in orbit. The satellite

now relays information on the functioning of various subsystems like solar cells, sensors, gyro-mechanism, and telemetry.

He said the objective of the SLV-3 project was to gain experience in the design, development and launching of vehicles capable of placing scientific and experimental satellites in near-Earth orbits.

The success in the endeavour had given a thrust to the confidence of the scientists, engineers and others involved in the project, he added.

The SLV-3 project marked the culmination of the 10-year space profile drawn up in 1970. Backed by the experience gained from it, scientists and engineers of the VSSC had already started working on the designs of a different class of rocket system, which would make SLV-3 look like a dwarf, he said.

Mr Gowarikar said as many as 300 million bits of telemetric data was transmitted to the ground stations by the rocket during the 12 minutes it took to place Rohini in orbit. In human terms, as many as about 50,000 hours were needed to analyse so much data. Even the most sophisticated computers would take about 30 hours to process them.

The analysis, he said, had confirmed that the four rocket motors, which powered the rocket, the

separation systems, which jettisoned used-up rocket motors and the heat shields, performed as expected. So did the control and guidance systems which put the rocket on its path, the spinus systems, the telemetry, instrumentation and ground stations. The rocket was able to launch the satellite with a velocity of 7.8 kilometres per second.

The Indian space research organization's profile for 1980-81 already approved by the Union Cabinet, includes the design, fabrication and launching of augmented SLVs and polar SLVs, Mr Gowarikar said.

The magnitude of the future programme could be gauged from a comparison of the size and weight of the proposed vehicles with the SLV-3, he said. For instance, while the SLV-3 weighed 17 tonnes, the augmented SLV, which would have a strap-on provision at the first stage, would weigh 40 tonnes and the polar SLV as many as 70 tonnes.

Mr Gowarikar said the involvement of industries and research institutions would be increased for the future space programme. The idea was that the ISRO need not develop and produce any component required for its programmes if any industry or research institution was competent to do so, fulfilling the rigorous quality specifications put forward by the ISRO.

CSO: 4220

CIVIL-MILITARY CONFERENCE HELD IN SRINAGAR

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Oct 80 ; 7

[Text] A two-day civil-military liaison conference ended here yesterday with agreement on all 77 items on the agenda except the one relating to occupation of land by the army.

In his concluding address, the governor, Mr. L. K. Jha, called upon the participants, including senior military and civil officials, to avoid inter-departmental rivalries and pay due attention to the common man's interests, he said.

Lt-Gen. S. P. Malhotra, GOC-in-C, Northern Command, suggested the establishment of an effective intelligence network in remote areas. He called for exchange of intelligence information at all levels.

He referred to the increasing incidence of smuggling and dacoity in border areas of the plains and suggested the introduction of a "protected belt" on the lines of mountainous areas in the sector. He expressed concern at the guerilla training being imparted by Pakistan in occupied Kashmir.

The inspector-general of police of the state said the failure to effectively curb smuggling could be attributed to the lack of adequate co-ordination between civil and military agencies.

It was pointed out that some of the smugglers were known to be operating as double-agents. Their activities not only disrupted the economy but also posed a danger to security, occupation of some pieces of land by the army.

CSO: 4220

DEFENSE EXPERTS CONSIDERING THREE TANKS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 27 Oct 81

Text]

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26—India is evaluating the performance of the three main battle tanks manufactured in the Soviet Union, United Kingdom and West Germany before deciding to acquire the one most suitable for the Indian Army, says PTI.

The tanks being considered along with the Russian T 72 were the British Challenger and the German Leopard.

The firing tests of these tanks have been watched by defence experts. Acquisition of the tanks is a part of the modernization programme of India's defence forces and aims at increasing the skill and fire power of the armoured division.

The main battle tank expected to be acquired would meet the requirement of the 80s. Defence experts feel that the Vijayanta, though a modern with a fairly powerful gun, would soon be out

of date. Developing countries had designed tanks with more powerful guns. Most of the European, Russian and American tanks now had 120 mm and 125 mm guns. Vijayanta has only a 100 mm gun.

According to defence analysts India would have to introduce the next generation tank with a 120 mm gun within the eighties when the Vijayanta would be phased out. India was developing its own new tank and experts felt that in order to increase its effectiveness it must have a laser range finder to give it a high first-shot kill capability, night vision devices and laminated armour.

Defence experts were of the opinion that the tank now being acquired was likely to fill the gap till India's own model was ready. The T 72 appeared to be a favourite but other tanks like the Challenger and Leopard were not out of the race.

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BRIEFS

METEOR-TRACKING RADAR--Aligarh, October 24 (PTI): A unique radar of the only kind in Asia that can detect every single meteor entering the earth's atmosphere has been built at the university of Waltair in Andhra Pradesh. Disclosing this at the National Academy of Science conference here, Prof. Ramachandra Rao, vice-chairman of the university grants commission, said the radar can track the trail of even those meteors not visible to the naked eye. Each year millions of meteors bombards the earth. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Oct 80 p 9]

ARMED FORCES FUEL--Jaipur, October 25: The Chief of the Army Staff, General M. P. Malhotra, P.V.S.M., today urged the armed forces to conserve as much fuel as was possible. He, however, hastened to add that economy in oil could not be achieved at the cost of training. He was addressing army personnel after an investiture ceremony and march-past at the Sawai Man Singh stadium here. At an informal chat with newsmen later, army chief said that at least 50 per cent of the junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers in the army had already been promoted or would be promoted soon. He expressed satisfaction over the government's decision to provide more avenues of promotions in the three wings of the armed forces. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Oct 80 p 9]

MEAT EXPORTS--New Delhi, October 25: The Union government has lifted the eight-month-old ban on the export of mutton while not relenting in the case of goat meat exports which continue to be prohibited. The decision will cheer the lobby of meat exporters and the housewives in West Asian countries but will be strongly resented by consumers and meat retailers who were instrumental in getting the exports banned in February this year. The government's decision has come after a debate between the commerce and agricultural ministries and it reflects the "now-off, now-on" policy that the government has been following with regard to agricultural and mutton exports. The commerce ministry had been opposed to the ban on the ground that a potentially lucrative export market would be lost. [as published] It had also argued that the level of exports was such that it could hardly influence the domestic prices. India earned about Re. 14 crores from meat exports, mostly to the West Asian countries, in 1977-78. The exports had not gone beyond 1.1 per cent of the country's total production. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Oct 80 p 9]

PUBLIC SECTOR AIRLINE--New Delhi, October 25: A public sector undertaking to manage a third-level airlines operation will be launched in January next. To

begin with, this undertaking will operate on some of the routes at present operated by Indian Airlines in the north-eastern sector. It is expected to launch the new services on January 26. Indian Airlines will send some of its employees to the proposed undertaking. One or two Fokker Friendships of HS-748s will also be given by IA to the new undertaking which will form the nucleus of its fleet. The operational headquarters will be Gauhati. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Oct 80 p 9]

GOA PLANS APPROVED--Panaji, October 28 (PTI). The planning commission has approved Goa's Rs. 185-crore sixth plan, according to information received here. An officer-level delegation, led by Dr. J. C. Almeida, acting chief secretary, had discussed the plan in Delhi with the planning commission which suggested a cut of Rs. 10 crores. The chief minister, Mr. Pratapsinh Bane, who will visit New Delhi next month, is likely to discuss the plan at the ministerial level in a bid to get the original figure of Rs. 195 crores restored. The plan was earmarked Rs. 62 crores for social welfare and Rs. 27 crores for agriculture and allied subjects. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Oct 80 p 7]

TRADE UNION--Moscow, Oct. 28. An Indo-Soviet protocol signed here provides for training of Indian geoscientists in USSR in new specialised methods of exploration and detection of deposits of mineral resources. The delegation of Indian geologists was led by Mr. V. S. Krishnaswamy, Director-General, Geological Survey of India. Mr. Krishnaswamy told APN that India would like to make use of the expertise available in the Soviet Union to explore and extract coking coal which is in short supply in India. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 29 Oct 80 p 7]

NETAJI'S DEATH--Calcutta, Oct. 28. Mr. Dinesh Majumdar, CPI(M) MLA, and Chief whip of the Left Front in the West Bengal Assembly, died here today. Mr. Majumdar, (47), who had sunk into a coma following a heart attack several days ago, is survived by his wife and daughter. The Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, paid his respects to Mr. Majumdar. Mr. Majumdar was elected from Jadavpur constituency in 1971, 1972 and 1977. [as published] Earlier, he was associated with the youth wing of the CPI(M). [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 29 Oct 80 p 7]

NEW CENTRAL TRADE UNION--Howrah, Oct. 29. A new central trade union named Indian Trade Union Congress was formed at the conclusion of a three-day conference here today. According to the organizers, the purpose of the ITUC is to reach the goal of socialism and establish the ideology of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Among other things it demands compulsory employment for every citizen, a collective movement for the socio-economic development of the working class, higher wages, and better working conditions for workers, and movements against corruption and racketeers. Labour movements should be guarded from fascists and other totalitarian like the "left front Government", they say. Mr Jayanta Kumar Gakhar and Mr. Nirmal Ganguly have been respectively elected president and General Secretary of the union. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 30 Oct 80 p 3]

YOUTH CONGRESS--Calcutta, Nov 7--The West Bengal unit of the Youth Congress--I formally split today with the formation of parallel unit at a crowded requisitioned meeting here. The meeting named Mr Sunovan Basu as president of the WBYC-I and appointed a 20-member executive committee. Mr Paro Roy Chowdhury, Mr Biplob Dutta and Mr Rabin Mitra have been appointed general secretaries. Mr Somen Mitra, president of Youth Congress-I, was reported to be out of the town and no comment was available from his followers on the formation of the parallel unit. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Nov 80 p 9]

GOVERNMENT PRACTICE CHALLENGED--New Delhi, November 4 (PTI)--The supreme court today issued notice to the Union of India on a writ petition challenging the executive's right to issue when it suits it, the notification to give effect to a constitutional amendment. A divisional bench of the court comprising Mr Justice P. N. Bhagwati and Mr Justice E. S. Venkateswaran, which heard the writ petition filed by Dr Vasant Kumar Pandit, a Bharatiya Janata Party member of the Lok Sabha, directed that the notice be returned "immediately." Dr Pandit has filed a writ of mandamus to compel the executive to give effect to the 44th amendment by which the advisory board to be constituted for preventive detention would have judges of the high court, sitting or retired, as members. He alleged that under the national security ordinance, the present government was thinking of having as members of the advisory board those who are merely "qualified to be judges of the high court," excluding the high court judges on the plea that they could not be spared because of the pending cases in the high courts. [Excerpts] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Nov 80 p 13]

RELATIONS WITH PRK--Bombay, November 4--China's efforts to establish normal relations with India should not be based on subsidiary considerations in the context of its global strategy but based purely on the merits of the issues in question. Mr Eric Gonsalves, secretary in the Union ministry of external affairs, said here today. He claimed that progress had been made in improving relations between the two countries since early this year. Mr Gonsalves, who was addressing the Rotary Club of Bombay on "Sino-Indian relations" at the Taj here today discounted the theory of Chinese officialdom that once bilateral relations were improved the border issue would resolve by itself. "The border problem cannot be set aside though it would take time to work out a solution honourable to both sides without placing any preconditions," he said. On a general note, he said that trade and economic contacts between the two countries were on the increase. In fact, the Chinese imports from India were about six times more than ours. Dr J. R. Vazifdar, president of the club, welcomed the guests and Mr Haji J. Mehta proposed a vote of thanks. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Nov 80 p 15]

BHARATIYA JANATA CONFERENCE--Patna, November 4 (PTI)--The Bharatiya Janata party would hold its first national conference on December 28, 29 and 30 in Bombay, according to its general secretary, Mr L.K. Advani. Talking to newsmen here today, Mr Advani said that the new president of the party would be elected by October 20 and the district and the state committees constituted by December 7. Mr Advani said that the membership drive of the party was over and claimed that the strength of the party was now 20 lakhs. Nearly 25,000 delegates from all over the country would attend the national conference, he added. Gayal Mr L.K. Advani has said his party would oppose "tooth and nail" any move to replace the

present system of parliamentary democracy by a presidential form of government." [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Nov 80 p 15]

CPI(M-L) SPECIAL CONGRESS-- special party congress of the CPI(M-L), led by Mr Chandra Pilla Reddy, was held "nowhere in northern India" from October 1 to 4, according to a statement issued by the party's West Bengal State Committee in Calcutta on Tuesday. It said the congress adopted several resolutions including one protesting against the promulgation of the National Security Ordinance. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Nov 80 p 9]

INDIA'S DEFENSE PRODUCTION--Nagpur, Nov 5 (UNI)--"We are making every effort to improve mobility and increase our fire power," Chief of the Army Staff General M. P. Malhotra said yesterday. In an informal talk with newsmen after presenting regimental colours to the 15th and 16 battalion of Brigade of the Guards at Kamptee, near here, Gen. Malhotra said India was among the few developing countries foremost in defence preparedness. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Nov 80 p 9]

SOLAR ENERGY GADGETS--Chidambaram, Nov 5 (UNI)--The solar energy laboratory of the Annamalai University here has successfully fabricated solar energy gadgets like heaters, air conditioners, wax melters and a solar paddy dryer with one tonne per day capacity. According to Mr M. Kunchithapatham, co-investigator of the university's solar energy programmes, the room-cum-collector type solar paddy drier is the kind to be developed in the country. [as published] The laboratory has also developed a ten-tonne paddy drier plant operating commercially at the central state farm in Ludhiana. The Solar wax melter used for candle making in cottage industries could also minimise evaporation losses. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Nov 80 p 5]

NON-ALIGNED MEETING--United Nations, Nov 1 (PTI)--Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries will confer at New Delhi from 9 to 12 February to take stock of the international political and economic situation. The 34-member coordinating bureau of nonaligned countries convening at ambassadors level, today confirmed the dates. The conference will be preceded by an official level meeting to be held from 4 to 8 February. A suitable programme is to be evolved to observe the 25th anniversary of nonaligned movement on 9 February. The bureau will also finalize an agenda for the New Delhi conference in the next few weeks. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Nov 80 p 1]

JANATA ELECTIONS--New Delhi, November 2 (PTI)--The organisational elections of the Janata party upto the state level, will be completed by December 31. This was decided at a meeting of the party's national executive here today. The other party elections at the national level will take place at a national conference convened in January, 1981. The national executive today appointed a three-member dispute committee to resolve disputes arising out of the party's organisational level elections. The members of the committee are Mr H. M. Patel, Mr S. M. Joshi and Mr Kanwarlal Sharma (convener). The executive has also appointed Mr R. K. Nagi, party's general secretary, to conduct the election of the president of the national executive. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Nov 80 p 17]

RECORD STEEL OUTPUT--New Delhi, November 1--Steel production in the public-sector plants in October totalled 404,000 tonnes--the highest for a month this year. It marked an increase of 26.5 per cent over the output in September. The average monthly production of saleable steel at the SAIL plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Burnpur, Durgapur and Rourkela in the first six months of 1980-81 was 330,000 tonnes because of constraints of power and coking coal supply. The maximum pick-up in production in October was shown by Rourkela--101,000 tonnes, against 62,200 in September. At Bokaro the production rose from 39,800 tonnes in September to 67,000 in October, at Bhilai from 135,000 to 146,000 tonnes at Durgapur from 40,100 to 44,000 tonnes and at IISCO (Burnpur), from 42,100 to 46,000 tonnes. SAIL expects the improvement in supply of coking coal and power for the steel plants to be maintained in future. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Nov 80 p 10]

JAMMU, KASHMIR MILITANT--Srinagar, October 26 (UNI): The acting chief of the militant Jamiat-e-Taleba, Dr. Ayub Thakore, who was released from detention here on Friday, was arrested again under the public safety act, a party release issued here said. Dr. Thakore was arrested on October 16 from a hotel in the busy Lal Chowk area. He had been evading arrest. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 27 Oct 80 p 4]

MANIPUR CUT-OFF YEAR--Imphal, Oct. 26.--There is no room for any doubt about fixing the cut-off year as 1951 for identification and detection of foreign nationals in Manipur, reports UNI. The deputy commissioners concerned had issued an order on August 23 to all village chiefs to detect and identify foreigners who had come after 1951, a Press release issued by the All Manipur Students Union and the All Manipur Students Coordinating Committee, said this morning. The release added that the identification and detection of foreign nationals in the Manipur central and east districts would begin on October 27. A students' team would leave Imphal for Manipur east district tomorrow morning to assist the deputy commissioner in detecting and identifying the foreign nationals in the district. The release added that the authorities had already issued orders to all foreigners staying in the forest areas to leave just after the paddy harvest. Students were helping the Manipur authorities to identify and detect foreigners in accordance with agreement with the Government. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 27 Oct 80 p 9]

OFFER TO NIGERIA--India has offered to assist Nigeria in the development of its irrigation and water resources, reports UNI. The offer was made by Irrigation Minister Kedar Pande when Mr Alhaji Muhammadu Kangiwa, Governor of Sokoto State in Nigeria, called on him in New Delhi on Monday. Mr Kangiwa discussed with Mr Kedar Pande matters of bilateral cooperation in the field of irrigation and water resources development. He sought assistance for training Nigerian engineers and other personnel in India for water resources development. Mr Kedar Pande assured Mr Kangiwa that India would render all possible assistance in the development plans of Nigeria in irrigation and allied fields. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 28 Oct 80 p 5]

CSO:

POLICY UNCERTAINTY AFFECTS NEPAL INDUSTRY

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Oct 80 p 13

(Article by Mavin Kurve)

(Text) Kathmandu, October 25.

The year-long delay in the announcement of Nepal's new industrial policy is having an adverse impact on both the existing and the proposed industries, joint ventures and industrial training schemes, according to observers here.

As much as one-fourth of the total outlay in the sixth plan, 1980-1985, is to be earmarked for ambitious plans for the industrialisation of Nepal. But the launching of the sixth plan, scheduled on July 16 this year, has also been delayed.

Among the joint ventures which have been put into cold storage is the Rs. 85-crore cement and clinker plant at Laxmipur in eastern Nepal with India's collaboration. The full project report for the plant has been with the government for over six months now.

The private Indo-Nepal joint ventures have also been progressing very slowly. The Soviet and West German joint tie-ups for medicinal herbs and leather have also been awaiting green signal.

In fairness it should be stated that the commerce and industry ministry did put up a draft policy for the cabinet's approval some time ago. For the first time in Nepal, it was circulated to industrialists as well as the federation of Nepalese chambers of commerce and industry.

It is understood that the Prime Minister, Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa, wanted a more effective policy so that the existing industrial enterprises act could be amended to remove the usual inhibitions for foreign collaboration and investment.

It is said that the draft had proposed the creation of something like a "free trade zone" (though it was named differently) as also provisions for more liberal repatriation of foreign capital for stipulated periods.

Experiences in the fifth plan suggest that a mere provision for helping the industries is not enough. Both the state minister for finance, Dr. Y. P. Pant, and the state minister for commerce and industry, Dr. Ram Prasad Rajbahak, during their recent trips abroad, were urged by regional and international agencies to speed up progress.

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Dec 15, 1980 *JK*

